"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 43. BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1925. ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st Feb.	DEVANHA ..		10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	7,932
7th Mar	DONGOLA ..		20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTAN x	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..		10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA†	MALWA* ..	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	Extra Steamer	16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA† ..		8,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MANTUA* ..	11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..		16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,600
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..		11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	7,952
30th ,,	RAZM K ..		16,136
6th June	NARKUNDA	MOLDAVIA x	16,227
13th ,,	RAZMA ..		10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA §	MOREA *	7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..		20,847
4th July	KAISAR I-HIND ..	MOOLTAN x	11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..	MALWA* ..	16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA .	MANTUA* ..	7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..		15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..	NALDERA x	10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	152	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	A Steamer.	..

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
26th Feb.	NAGPORE* † ..	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE ..	5 252	
20th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5 273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,584	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,918	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6.693	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE..	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
2nd ,,	SICILIA ..	6 813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

*†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

20th Feb.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st ,,	JAPAN ..	Colombo, Madras & Calcutta.
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
27th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
4th March	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	27st Feb.
Penang Maru.	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama	4169	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	25th Feb.	9th Mar.
Heijia Maru.	....	4364	3rd Mar.	15th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class steerage without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Misaki Maru	S. Muto	4503	24th Jan	11 Feb
*Shunko Maru.	T. Konishi.	6797	27 ,,	14 Feb.
Shinnoh Maru	T. Yoshioka	4797	7 Feb.	20Feb.
Aki ur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	10 ,,	1Feb.
*Indus Maru	K, Mori	4366	14 ,,	28Feb.
Shaka Maru	S. Tanaka	..	24 ,,	10 March
*Tacoma Maru	S. Kojima	5350	25 ,,	11 March

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 835.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10 000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Semarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sumidosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act VII of 1913.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 25,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Ganapatrao K. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda)
Rnoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00 000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY!

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:—

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A respectable Hindoo LADY COMPANION with full knowledge of English and Sanskrit for a respectable Hindu family. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M809

WANTED—A MANAGER, who must be well versed in the spinning and weaving Department. Apply to THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MINES CO., LTD., Allahabad Bank Building, 3rd floor, Fort, Bombay.
A 22689

WANTED.—A. B. Com. of the Bombay University to serve as a teacher of Commercial subjects in the Kala Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda. Pay Rs 75 per month with future prospects to a competent man. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL.
A 22718

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Masjid, Bombay.
C R591

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BIANCHI, 25-40 H.P., seven seater. Apply to L. S. DAIKHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Choupaty.
N M804

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBOX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M787

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Show room or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 24, Bentick Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 755

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned is the full proprietor of the firm of "Seth Shaligram Jainarayan" at Arvi and is in possession of all the properties of that firm and has been carrying on all the transactions of the firm for the last several years as owner. That one Madangopal Deokaran of Nagpur has recently instigated Musamat Kundanbai, widow of Jainarayan and Musamat Gulab-bai, widow of Ganeshnarayan, who are both residing with him at Nagpur to set up a claim to this property, and from some notices issued by these ladies under the signature of Madangopal Deokaran to certain trading firms, it appears that these ladies have authorised the said Madangopal Deokaran and one Gajadhar to draw hundis and sell goods and do other acts on behalf of the said firm. These ladies have absolutely no right, title, or interest over the properties of the said firm and the authority, if any, given by these ladies to Madangopal and Gajadhar to act on behalf of this firm, is absolutely valueless and ineffectual for the purpose of binding the firm. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that whoever deals with these two ladies or these two men will do so at his own risk and the undersigned refuses to acknowledge any liabilities in connection with those transactions.

GOWARDHANDAS GANESHRAM,
Proprietor of the firm of Shaligram Jainarayan of Arvi, District Wardha.

Arvi,
6th February, 1925. M790

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1924.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. M. Fox who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 23rd to March 11th, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February, 1925.

NOTE:—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, or Madras on and after March 23rd to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd February, 1925, to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. 22715

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY AUTO TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the said Company duly convened and held at the office of Mr. H. M. Mehta, at 1-3, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of January 1925, the following Extraordinary Resolutions were duly passed:—

1. Resolved:—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. Resolved:—That Mr. F. H. Mehta be appointed a Liquidator for the purpose of winding up and distributing the assets of the Company.

And at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1925 the above Resolutions were duly confirmed as Special Resolutions.

By order of the Board,
S. N. GAMADIA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 13th February, 1925. 792

THE CITY AUTO TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

AS required under Section 200 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913, a Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, Byculla, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

F. H. MEHTA,
Liquidator

Bombay, 14th February 1925. 792A

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH

ON SUNDAYS, the 15th and 22nd February and 1st and 8th March, 1925, owing to the necessity for special works, there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Guwari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 9 and 16/0 Hours.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent

Bombay, 4th February, 1925. 22695

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Water fittings Stop-taps, Stop-ferrules etc., will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 2nd day of March, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay. 22720

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, Paints, Ropes, Lubricating Oils, small stores and other hardware materials and Electrical Stores during the year 1925-26-G commencing from 1st April 1925.

Tenders should be marked "Annual tenders for Stores etc." and must be submitted to the STORES SUPERINTENDENT of this Railway on or before the 7th March, 1925.

Earnest Money of Rs. 500 should be deposited with the Chief Auditor of the Railway and his receipt attached with the tender, without which no tender will be considered.

Tender form and specifications and conditions of contract can be had from the office of the STORES SUPERINTENDENT on payment of Rs. 5 each on week days.

A. T. HOULDCROFT,
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief,
G. B. S. Railways.

Gora Gate,
12th February, 1925. 22717

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 87 of 1925.

MADANLAL BANWARILAL, a firm, carrying on business at Marwadi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

ISMAIL HAJI MAHOMED ABRAHANI of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, carrying on business at Khand Bazar, without the Fort. Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 5,927-7-0 and interest and costs of this suit and that the Court has fixed Tuesday, the 10th day of March 1925 for hearing and final disposal.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1925.
KAPADIA & SHROFF,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

22722

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURI AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 608 of 1922.

JAL P. VIRJI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant carrying on business in the name of the Victoria Motor Works and Garage Company at Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Messrs. VALLIBHAI BROS., firm carrying on business at Raipur in the Central Provinces. ..... Defendants.

and

BYRAMJI CAWASJI ENGINEER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Assignee of Decree.

To Messrs. VALLIBHAI BROTHERS, the Defendants abovenamed

(Notice O. XXI R 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear before the Sitting Judges in Chambers on the 23th day of February, 1925 at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) to show cause why the Decree passed in the above suit on the 28th March, 1923, in favour of the Plaintiff abovenamed and by him transferred to Byramji Cawasji Engineer should not be executed by the said transferee against you.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1925.
P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.

SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for the Assignee.

22719

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2078 of 1924.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

P. G. MASKAR AND CO., a firm and another, ... Defendants.

To,

Messrs. NEHALCHAND JAMNADAS, a firm,

2nd defendants in the above suit.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you and P. G. Maskar and Co. in which the plaintiffs' claim is for the recovery of the sums of Rs. 3,700 under two promissory notes for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, both dated the 29th January, 1924, drawn by P. G. Maskar and Co. in your favour and endorsed by you in favour of the plaintiffs and of Rs. 12 for Notarial charges for noting the non-payment of the said promissory notes and the costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum until payment.

If you desire to defend the said suit you must within 10 days from the publication of this advertisement exclusive of the day of such publication apply to the said Court for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave, if granted.

In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain judgment against you.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sums mentioned above or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of order XXXVII Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Dated this 18th day of February 1925.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

22721

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, CABLE CHAIN, STEEL WIRE ROPE, BOAT AXES, MANILLA ROPE, OLD CARPET, GALLY GEAR, EMPTY CASES AND CASKS, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS AND TINS, HORSE STALLS AND FITTINGS, STEEL BERGE, EMPTY BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods:—

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

LOOK! LOOK!
KESARI'S
LODHRA FOR LADIES'
Troubles and Disorders
Ask your Chemist or
KESARI KUTEERAM
Indian Chemists and Druggists
Egmore, MADRAS

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10
CHARLES RAY
IN
THE COURTSHIP
OF
MYLES STANDISH.
A tremendous dramatic picture, thrilling, romantic and adventurous of America in the making. The most famous romance told amid the perils of the sea and the terrors of the Indians.
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices Rs. 2-4, 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9 30 A. M. AND 1. P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

MAJESTIC CINEMA
Presents THIS WEEK
The Deccan Pictures Corporation's New Historical Picture
PRABHAVATI.
Time and Rates as Usual.

4 FLYING DEVILS 4
AT COLABA ROAD,
NEAR AURTHER BUNDER
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
SATURDAY, the 21st February at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS
WITH
30 TALENTED ARTISTS 30
EUROPEANS, JAPANESE, PHILIPINES AND INDIAN TROUPS
BESIDES
Prof: ARAKICHI'S
WELL TRAINED ARTISTS
A NEW NOVELTY.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
On Saturday, the 21st February 1925 at 3 P.M.
A MATINEE PERFORMANCE
for Shivaratri Holiday
DRAUPADI.
On Sunday, the 22nd February 1925 at 3 P.M
EKACHA-PYALA
Manager.

J DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY
SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95
CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEE

POONA LETTER.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ACTIVITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 16.

During the last week also there was neither political activity, nor the activity of many lectures as in the week before that. But the whole City is alive with the incessant talk of the coming Municipal election. The election takes on the 3rd of March and the bustle of the candidates is increasing with every new day that dawns. The election is really expected to be unprecedented. For, in no past election was there such tremendous agitation, such large numbers of candidates, such commotion among the voters! The numerous candidates are issuing post-cards, manifestos, hand-bills and even visiting personally each and every voters. The morning delivery brings at least half a dozen post cards and hardly a day passes when a candidate with the voters' list in the hand does not way lay the passer-by.

The claims which the candidates put forward for the votes of the elector are also exceedingly strange and amusing. One says that he has been in the Municipality for the last three years, another demands solid votes from his sub-caste-men on the unfailing ground that they all are Deshasthas, a third one claims that he is a hater of the Nationalist Party, a fourth one asserts that he is a non-Brahman, a fifth one invokes the name of his father who is said to be a political leader, and so on, a thousand and one claims are put forward.

The Deccan Gymkhana of Poona held a meeting last Sunday and decided that the candidate who promises to resign on the Gymkhana asking him to do so, should alone be supported. Mr. G. V. Marathe, Actuary, Mr. A. V. Tulpule, and a few others of the mere thinking section thought otherwise and warned that the order laid down by the Gymkhana was too tall. Some correspondence appeared in the local Press about the mandate demanded by the Gymkhana and the dangers involved therein to the interests of the people in the rest of the ward. But the Gymkhana has now set up its own candidate, and he is making frantic efforts to maintain the prestige of the Gymkhana by getting elected.

The wards have been re-distributed this year, so that the non-Brahmans may get as many seats as possible, without reference to their proportion to the voters' population or without respect to the largeness or smallness of the stake. Budhwar and Raviwar Peths have been joined for reasons which the Municipality alone can explain. Shukrawar Peth which contains a substantial majority of non-Brahman electors has five seats, while Sadashiv Peth which is predominantly Brahmin has only three representatives. And yet that Peth comprises more than 2500 voters. Take, again, the Narayan-Bhamburda ward. The total number of voters is about 1500, and yet it has to send up four members.

Among the candidates there are experienced workers who have served the National movement for at least a dozen years like Messrs. N. R. Gunjal and D. V. Gokhale. There are young aspirants like Messrs. D. R. Gharpure and N. V. Gadgil, S. R. Kanitwar,, Raghunath Shastri Patwardhan. There are experienced and wealthy house-owners, merchants, pleaders like Messrs. Chandrachud, L. B. Apte, Rangoba Ladkat, Phulambrikar and a few others. There are medical practitioners of note like Doctors Naidu, D. V. Phatak and G. S. Sahasrabhudhe. There is at least one Sardar for the Shukrawar Peth Ward, Mr. Daji Sahib Natu.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

The Local Board Election too is coming on the 26th, but as that is rather remote from the city it does not much affect and agitate the townsmen. But in the villages activity is brisk and the rival candidates of the non-Brahmin and the Nationalist Parties are making great efforts. In the Maval Taluka the Nationalists have been returned unopposed and the 26th of this month is awaited with much anxiety.

ALLAHABAD VS. LUCKNOW.

REPLY OF GOVT. OF INDIA TO MEMORIALISTS.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

The following reply has been received from the Secretary, Government of India (Home Department) to the memorial sent to the Viceroy by the citizens of Allahabad relating to the position of Allahabad as the Capital of the United Provinces:—

I am directed to write with reference to orders on subjects which were communicated to certain citizens of Allahabad through the Government of the United Provinces in December 1921 (copy enclosed) and to say that the local Government to whom reference was made have reported that the present position is substantially the same as in 1921. There is not therefore and has not been any question of transferring the Capital and the local Government have further reported changes in the location of the Public Works Department and of the Legal Remembrancer's Office and have not brought the position of Allahabad as the Capital of the United Provinces in the issue. I am to add that these two changes are changes which must in the opinion of the Government of India be left to the local Government and their Legislative Council to settle and the Government of India are not prepared to interfere in the action taken by the local Government. The copy referred to above is a letter dated Delhi, 2nd December 1921 addressed to the United Provinces Government in reply to theirs, forwarding a memorial to the Viceroy by the citizens of Allahabad and protesting against the location at Lucknow of a new Chamber for the local Legislative Council. It said, "it is clear that the memorialists apprehend the construction of the Chamber at Lucknow. That is a first step towards the transfer of the capital of the Province from Allahabad to Lucknow." As regards this point the Government of India accept the statement of the local Government. There is not and has not been any question of transferring the Capital. After careful consideration they have also further decided that the location of the Council Chamber is a matter for the local Government and their Legislative Council to settle and I am to request the memorialists may be informed accordingly.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying S M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 657.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 712.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 697.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 109.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 104.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.77.
London—Paris Frcs. 90.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.80
London—Rome Liras 116.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Dull and quiet market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 18
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 2 m-s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	659
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	213 1/2
Japan	109 1/2
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

London, Feb. 18.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4/6/10 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16. steady.

London, Feb. 17.

Rentes 3 per cent	48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	32 1/4

Closing tone of Silver—India Small buyer Steady.

Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 17.

Stockho'm	17.70
Christiania	31.29
Amsterdam	11.88
Switzerland	24.79
Prague	16087

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 17.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 90 3/8 +1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 94 4-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £ 79 7/16 +1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 107 1/2 Unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 59 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 15/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 19 1/4

London, Feb. 17.

Council Bills Rs. 49,50,000
Bills—No allotments.
Deferred—No applications.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS IMMEDIATE.

On Calcutta at 1/6	Rs. 17,50,000
On Bombay at 1/6	Rs. 5,00,000
On Madras at 1/6	Rs. 7,00,000
On Karachi at 1/6	Rs. 20,00,000

Tenders for immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6 will be allotted in full.
Amount to be offered for tender next week will be Rs. 1,00,00,000.
The highest tenders for Bills for Rs. 17,30,000 Immediate will be at 1/6.

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 18

Sovereigns Ready 14/0/6
Sovereigns Forward 13/15/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/1/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/1/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/9

London, Feb. 17.

Bar gold ready s. 86/10.
Silver ready d. 32/5.
Silver forward d. 32/4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India bought for shipment. India was a large buyer at lower rate. Market has a steady undertone.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 18

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/11.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 109/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 109/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 106/9.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—
Market quiet but steady, small business passing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/2 to 7 per cent.
3 months 6 1/2 to 7 per cent.
6 months 6 per cent
TONE OF MONEY MARKET:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 18

Bank's selling T T ready 31/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6.
Bank's selling T T March 15/16.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6.
Bank's selling T T April 7/8.
Bank's buying T T April 15/16.
Bank's selling T T May 23/32.
Bank's buying T T May 7/8.
Bank's selling T T June 28/32.
Bank's buying T T June 13/16.
Bank's selling T T July 21/32.
Bank's buying T T July 25/32.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 18

Imperial Bank 1400, India Bank 78/6, Central Bank 25/4, Eastern Bank 65.

COTTON MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 442/8, Apollo 18/8, Bombay Cotton 515, Bombay Dyeing 1170, Bradbury 490, Century 535, Colaba Land 162/8, Crescent 255, Currim 442/8, Dawn 710, Edward Sassoon 185, E. D. Sassoon 1/14, Fazulbhoy 1077/8, Finlay 850, Gokak 112/8, Indian Bleaching 228/12, Indore Malwa 393/4 Jamshed Manufacturing 130, Kasturchand 165, Khatau 130, Kohinoor 1350, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhowji 382/8, Mathuradas 270, Manekji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 137/8, New Great 435, New City 305, Pabaney 830, Pearls 606/4, Phoenix 520, Simplex 243 12, Standard 1550, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 645, Tata Mill 245, Vishnoo Cotton 1770.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 500, Alcock 222/8, B. Burma 335, B. Burma N. I. 81/4, British Burma Petrol 5/4, B. Tramway 101/12, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insurance 16/4, Shivrajpur 55/4, Tata Iron Ord. 34, Tata Iron Defd 65, Tata Hydro 975, Scindia Steam 7/13.

Hongkong Bank	£ 151
Chartered Bank	£ 22 1/8
National Bank	£ 47
P. and O. Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/2

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay. 12/-

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 17

Karachi Barley March/April Sellers 45/

GOLD.

Bombay, February 18

Steady:—22.2.0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	22-1 9			22-1-0
Chaitra	22-1 3			22 0 9

Tea Mandi.
Fagan 0—4—0
Chaitr 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, February 18

Ready:—71-0-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Maha	73-13-0	73 12-3		73-14-
Fagan	73 9-0			73-10-0
Chaitra	73-10-0			73-11-0

Tea Mandi.
Fagan 1—4—0
Chaitr 2—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 18

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 27 to 35 points up on New York futures. The market advanced on trade buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 13 points higher. The market improved on local buying on good reports of spot demand.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 17th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co.—

"Strong basis also for Indian reflects inherent strength. Unfavourable weather seriously affecting acreage prospects. Looks higher."

Messrs. Bruel & Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 17th instant (5-25 p.m.) as under:—

"No relief as yet to drought in Texas. Market has a good undertone and looks likely to respond to any favourable circumstances. Consider purchases on all setbacks."

In sympathy with higher advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 465 1/2 i.e. Rs. 3 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 464 1/2. Around this level Japanese Houses and Shroffs bought causing the market to improve to Rs. 466 at which rate the Bazar closed. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 467 and closed at 467 1/2 at 6 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 461 and going up by a rupee on Shroffs buying, declined to Rs. 459 on Commission Houses and Brokers selling and closed at Rs. 460 at 4 p.m. Fully good M. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 399 1/2 and Rs. 401 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was easier yesterday and the demand was limited and about 3,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 18.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	467 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	..	402
" May	..	404
Fine Oomra .. March	..	461

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 18.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	492	482	472
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	484	474	464
M. G. Khandesh	472	465	447

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 18.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	466
Fully Good Bengal March	..	400
" May	..	401
Fine Oomra .. March	..	450

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 18

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	..	410/415	..
"	F.G.M.G.	385/90	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	410/415	..
"	F.G.M.G.	385/90	..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	450/55	470/73	..
Nagpur	..	450/55	470/73	..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	440	46)	..
Pulgaon .. "	"	450	460/65	..
Dhamangaon "	"	440	450/55	..
Amraoti .. "	"	435/45	445	..
Khamgaon-Akola "		435/45	450/55	..
Mulkapur "	"	415/30	440/45	..
Khandesh "	"	420/25	440/35	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	March
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	485/93	23/25
" Fully Good	"	..	..	On
Muthia Fine	"	..	..	23/14
"	F.G.M.G.	415 20	..	On
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Westerns	"	475/93	..	..
"	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	475/93	..	..
Cambodia	"	545	..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

New York, 17th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.19	Mar.		24.46	+27
24.52	May	24.73+21	24.82	+30
24.78	July.		25.05	+31
24.64	Oct.		24.99	+35

New York Spot on 16th Feb. 24.45—10
New Orleans 24.35 —10.

Telegraphic Market advices:—Some buying by trade and short covering. Market very steady.

May highest 24.84 (2-56 p.m.) lowest 24.63 (10-11 a.m.) range 21 points.

Liverpool Market, 17th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.20	Mar.	13.21+01	13.21+01	13.32	+12
13.25	May	13.26+01		13.38	+13
13.28	July.			13.41	+13
13.14	Oct.			13.26	+12
Egyptian					

A Buick

CHOTA SIX

is being driven

Around the World

by Buick distributors and dealers

This car will pass through Bombay

SATURDAY, February 21st

Watch for it!

T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD.

HUGHES ROAD .. .. BOMBAY.

31.00 May 31.10 —90
29.15 July 28.25 —90

Telegraphic Market advices:—Market improved on American buying, trade fixing call sales, good reports from New York, good spot demand.

American gross rate 4.77 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 17.

Futures at New York:—

March	24.46	plus .27
May	24.82	plus .30
July	25.09	plus .31
October	24.99	plus .35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	13.22	plus .02
May	13.28	plus .03
July	13.30	plus .02
September	13.28	plus .04
October	13.15	plus .01
Egyptians:—		
March	31.60	—.55
May	30.45	—.55
July	28.50	—.65
October	25.60	—.55

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C

Liverpool:—

February	13.30	+.12
March	13.32	+.12
April	13.31	+.12
May	13.33	+.13
June	13.36	+.12
July	13.41	+.13
August	13.36	+.13
September	13.32	+.13
October	13.26	+.12
November	13.22	+.13
December	13.19	+.13
January	13.16	+.13
February	13.13	+.13

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

February	31.80	—.85
March	31.80	—.85
April	30.70	—.90
May	30.10	—.90
June	29.80	—.95
July	28.95	—.90
August	27.40	—1.11
September	26.70	—.55
October	25.70	—.45
Novembr	23.25	—.15
December	22.88	—.12
January	22.25	—.15

Manchester Market Firm. Scattered cloth sales. Yarns—Steady moderate business.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 18.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	440	442-8	
Bombay Cotton	515	515	
Bombay Dyeing	1175-72-8-70	1170	
Century	540-35	33-12-535	
Nagpur	547-8-42-8	545	
Colaba	161-4 62-8	162-8	
Crescent	256-4	255	
Indore	398-12-07-8	397-8	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	440-32-8	435	
Pearl	610-2-8-5	2-8-607-8	
Phoenix	585	5.0	
Bharucha	110	112-8	
Simplex	247-8-40	60-245	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadesh	645	645	
Pabni	380	380	
Fazal	1082-8-72-8	75-1076-4	
Mathuradas	270	270	
Tata Mill	240	245	
Globe	51-4	51 4	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	395-87-8-91-4	90-382-8	
Finlay	860	850	
Gokak	110	112-8	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	137-8	137-8	
Alcock	..	..	
Bombay Burma Old	336	335	
Bombay Elec. Tram	102-8	101-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	86 4	83-12	
Bundi Cement	9-8	10	
Central E. Mining	38 8	33-4	
Indian Cement	52-8	51-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	24	24	
Tata Steel Defd	63-12-60-62-8	60-6-3-12	

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool.—

March	13 32	plus .12
May	13.38	plus .13
July	13.41	plus .13
October	13.26	plus .12

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 Bales —Do—on Spec. and for Exp. 800 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standar 13.49—Fair business.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 33.30

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpoo at closing time.)—

March	24.38
May	24.72
July	24.97
New York Noon Call—	
March	24.35
May	24.69
July	24.95
New Orleans 10 A.M.—	
March	24.42
May	25.05

New York, Feb. 17.

Demand Bills 47662

(Continued on next page)

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 18.

Apollo Mill ..	18-8	Morarji Gowaldas	2800
Ephinstone ..	38	Madras United ..	675
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill ..	225
Asur Virjee ..	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	1775
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton ..	620
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	227-8	Western India ..	360
Indian Mfg. ..	950	Wadia Woollen Mill ..	10
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-14	Indian Wolo Mill	19
Indian Wolo Mill	19	Sassoon Silk ..	567-8
Currumbhoy Mill	440	Sassoon Cotton ..	41-4
Kilachand ..	6	Sholapur	1060
Kooria Mill ..	165	Standard Mill ..	1550
Kastoorchand ..	195	Hindoostan Mill ..	1000
Khandesh Mill ..	2250	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khatau Mill ..	127-8	Tata Power Elec.	200
Gold Mohur ..	21	Punjab Cotton ..	3-4
Jamshed Mill ..	135	Bombay Flour ..	1½
Jivraj Baloo ..	660	Union Flour ..	32-8
Tata Mill	170	Oriental Life ..	900
Dawn Mill	60	Emperor	420
New City	305	New India	16-4
Planet	31-4	Jupitar Ins. ..	8-2
Premier	27-8	Great India ..	10
Presidency ..	70	Scindia Steam ..	7-13
Bradbury Mills	500	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bombay Indstl.	18	Port Canning ..	560
Birla	16	B'bay Telephone	30-4
Madhavji	180	" Uganda ..	50
Madhowjee Scindia	50	" Burma New	2-4
Manekji Petit.	2650	Br. Burma Petrol	2-4
		Tata Oil	20

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

London, Feb. 17.

Exchange on London in Paris	9050
Do—in Germany	20,050,000m.
Do.—in Italy	11605

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York, Feb.17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1900
Day's Exports to Continent	10,000

Futures at New York:—

March	24.46	+.27
May	24.82	+.30
July	25.09	+.31
October	24.99	+.35
Spot Cotton at New York	24.70	+.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.60	+.25

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	24.82	+.27
March	24.48	+.25

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 1/8
Demand Bills 47662
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 6s 5/8

INDIAN COTTON.

London, Feb. 17.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.65
Fully Good	11.05
Fine	11.45
Bengal:—	
Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Oomra:—	
Good	11.30
Fully good	11.70
Fine	12.10
Broach:—	
Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 17.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. February/March Sellers 68/6
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. February/March Sellers 69/6
Tone:—Dull and Lower—Poor demand.
Australian February/March Sellers 69/6
Choice White Karachi February/March Sellers 62/6
Soft Red Karachi February/March Value 61/9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 18.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65 0 0	9 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	64 0 0	9 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	68 0 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 11 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	65 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	63 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed White	13 10 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 9 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	47 0 0	6 14 0
Castorseed	68 0 0	13 10 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	5 6 0
Jira	16 0 0	..

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 6 9
Linseed, May	14 0 0

LINSEED.

Linseed La Plata Pure Basis Bags Feb/Mar Sellers £ 24 3/4
Tone:—Slow of sale at unchanged rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April Sellers 48/9
May/August Sellers 48 5/8

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed La Plata Argentine F/M slow request £ 22 1/4
Cottonseed Bombay F/M sellers quiet £ 10 3/8
Castorseed Bombay F/M sellers £ 23 3/4
Rapeseed Toria F/M sellers firmly held £ 19 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 17.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta January/February nominal	20/1
June/July Sellers	16/10 1/2
July/September Sellers	16/1
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:— July/September Sellers	16/8 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi:— July/September Sellers	16/9 1/2

METALS.

London, Feb. 17.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G M B	£ 64 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 84
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4
Tin Block	£ 264

BRASS.

Bombay, February 18.

	Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English 3-4	60 0 0
Do 1	60 0 0
Do 1 1-4	60 0 0
Do 1 1-2	60 0 0
Do 1 3-4	60 0 0
Do 2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 18.

	per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4 66 0 0
Copper	1 66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4 66 8 0
Copper American	1 1-2 67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4 69 0 0
Copper	2 69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	62 0 0
Panchteka Joint	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars	61 0 0
Brass Bars	39 4 0
Pat Klai	66 0 0
Lead, Country	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1	57 8 0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2	57 8 0
German Copper 1-1-2	66 8 0
„ „ to 1-3-4 to 2	68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,	66 4 0
„ „ 1-1-4	67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 18.

	per. lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1 2 0 12 9
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2 0 13 9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2 0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2 0 12 6
David	No. 10 1-2 0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2 0 12 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2 0 12 6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4 0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2 0 11 0
Light House	No. 6 1-2 0 10 9
Japan	No. 40—1 1 8 6
„	No. 42—2 1 7 6
„	No. 20 1 0 9
„	No. 32 1 3 9

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 17.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April Sellers 16 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb. 17 3/4
Tone:—Quieter after firm.

ELECTRICS.

Karachi Electrics	100	95
Hyderabad Electrics	100	65

FLOUR MILLS.

Karachi Flour Mill	75	..
India Flour Mill	60	115
Century Flour Mill	100	101

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th February, 1925.

Cotton	29004 Bales
Wheat	10736 Cwts
Linseed	13897 „
Rapeseed etc.	4891 „
Gingellyseed	5809 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	2124 „
Castorseed	11531 „
Rice	2924 „
Myrabollams	3094 „
Cottonseed	16227 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	1167 „
Juwar	1250 „
Masur	45 „
Barley	146 „
Bajri	4530 „
Coal	3105 Tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Ready prices are unaltered with very limited Purchase Enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4,300 bags showing a meagre record of offtake.

New Crop Forward Prices for June/July shipment record a rise of 2d per cwt, whereas July/August/Sept and Octo/Nov/Dec shipment prices record a drop of about 1d in yesterday's closing price-levels. Mauritius Forward prices for Feb/March shipment also register a drop of 2d per cwt. The market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh 20/2 per cwt F B H.
New Crop Java Sugar:
Shipment June/July Sh 17/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh 16/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/6 per cwt. F B H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19½ per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/12 to Rs 17/13.
Shipment Feb/March Sh 18/10 F B H.

COUNCIL BILLS AND T. T.

Bombay, Feb. 18

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday February 17th was as follows:—

	Lakhs
Total amount of tenders	60.50
Tenders accepted as follows:—	
(a) Immediates at 1s. 6d. (allotted in full)	49.50
(b) Bills and Deferreds	Nil.

Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

With the compliments of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(FROM MESSRS. GULAB & CO., STOCK AND SHARE-BROKERS BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

Karachi, Feb. 14.

Business has been transacted on a smaller scale owing to the absence of sellers in every scrip, and there is no change in the prices to report.

A big block of Karachi Electrics was placed at Rs. 95/8/0 while the scrip in the Hyderabad Electrics is difficult to obtain.

Name of the Company	Present Value	Paid up Value
Sind Light	100	149
Sind Lighterage 0	150	100
Larkana Jacobabad	100	72
Upper Sind	100	64

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR JUDGMENT.

886-23—Little and Co, Dhairyasingh Gordhandas and another, Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and others, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2839-22—Vachha and Co, Jasraj Tuaji v Akubai and ors, Judah and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

79-23—Dastur and Co, Shamsudin Gulam Hussein—Sadakally Kikabhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4558-23—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and ors, Mulla and M.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Sulaiman Dinath, Payne and Co.

2896-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3245-23—In Person ,Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co. Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chutanram, Soonderdas and Co.

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and onther, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

1026-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotam Nathubhai Parvatibai and others, Thakoredas and D.

1515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors. Thakoredas and D.

536-23—Mulla and M, Lahdheni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2616-23—Patell and E, Jamnadas Meghji and ors v Dayalji Lalji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1337-24—Payne and Co, Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor v Firoz Faredoon Daboo, Vachha and Co.

2345-24—Crawford B and Co., McKenzies Ltd and Co v R A Cooper, Mulla and M.

2426-24—Kanga and Co., Pranlal Tribhowandas v Gokuldas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.

1768-24—Little and Co, Shimon Shalome and anr v Sarabai and ors, Chubb and Co.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and ors, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.

955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and anr, Thakoredas and D.

3346-24—N C Dalal and Co, Tulsidas Mathuradas v Mahavirprasad Surajprasad and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

3708-24—Hiralal and Co, Balchand Ugerchand v Sevaram Radhakison, Khandwalla and Ch.

3954-24—Kanga and Co, Jesingbhai Balabhai v Nathalal Dayaldas, Surajmal and Co.

4838-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibai and ors v Kanji Dharamsy and Co and ors, Dabholker and J, Mehta L and Co.

2686-24—Little and Co, W Royle and anr v Dossabhoy Pestonji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3248-24—Shroff and L, Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy v The G I P Rly Co. Little and Co.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Dara's seth v Navalchand Amulakchand, Amarchand and M.

4471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumpi and ors, Dharamsy D and Co, Kanga and Co.

3862-24—Jhavery and Co, Gopaldas Kanaialal Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas Shroff, Chitnis K and M.

2416-24—Shroff and L, A M Nagarmiya v Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, Ramanlal and H.

2182-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi v Chaganlal Mulchand and another, Manchershaw and N.

1428-24—Tyabji D and Co, Jayantilal Harjiwandas v Goculdas Dewji and others, Dikshit M and Co.

3571-24—Wadia G and Co., B Meyer and Co v Hukumchand Kallianji, Mohile P and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

351-22—Thakoredas and Co, Tarabai v Nagsi Punja and anr, Surajmal and Co.

1865-22—Surajmal and Co, Surajmal B Mehta v Tarabai, Thakoredas and Co.

2366-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel, The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, Bhishanker K and G.

65-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamanker and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.

69-22—Mulji P P Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 18.

Empress of France, Gilfiths, New York.
Cracovia, Gionni, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

February 19.

Begum, Clingan, Calcutta.
Neidenfels, Muller, Hamburg.

LOADING.

February 18.

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste
Steamer Burjora for Basreh.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Cracovia, 4566 tons, Captain V Gionni, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Empress of France:—The American Tourists steamer Empress of France, 9950 tons, Captain E Gilfiths, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with the American Tourists.

S S Begum:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Begum, 3658 tons, Captain J Clingan, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Neidenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 1745 tons, Captain H Muller, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
4 Japan, 3337 Cal. 18/2 M M & Co.
5 Amur Maru 4823 Kobe, N.F. O S Kaisha.
6 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 27/2 Graham Trading Co.
7 Cl Macnican 2751 Dunkirk 28/2, J F and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 21/2, N Y Kaisha.
9 Braunfels 3558, Leith N.F. T M & Co.
12 Sommelsdijk, Calcutta, not fixed, E D Sassoon and Co.
16 Corsinia, 2,848 Hull, 24/2, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ariosto, 2768, Antwerp, N F, J F and Co.
2 Reichenfels, 2,919 Kcni, 26/2, L Edwards and Co.
6 Shinnoh Maru 3593, Basra, 20/2 O S Kaisha.
7 Nagpore, 3,226, Japan, 26/2, M M and Co.
9 Aleppo 2520, Hull, 25/2 K W & Co
10 & 11 Tarantia 3201 L'pool 29/2 Graham Trading Co. Ltd.
14 Barjora, Busrah, 25/2, M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Shensei Maru, 3,403, Kobe, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.
B Penang Maru 3215 Japan 25/2 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Indus Maru, Kobe 1/3, O S Kaisha.
F Garmula, 3,234, NF, NF., M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 20th February. Agent P & O S A Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 23rd February. Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macquarie due about 1st March, Agent J F Co.
City of Simla, about 23rd February. Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March. Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 23rd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 27th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 19th February. Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 6th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilena due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Aurora due about 21st February, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Ganges due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sandon Hall due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

S S Morioka Maru due about 18th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shaka Maru due about 24th February Agent O S Kaisha.
Takoma Maru due about 25th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 25th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March Agent N Y Kaisha

FROM CHINA.

Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Allpore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORT.

February 18.

S S Arabistan for London:—9000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd; 200 cwt cashewnuts R Motichand and Co; 18 bales cow hides tanned J Rahimtoola; 13 bales goat skins tanned J Rahimtoola; 104 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 40 bales hemp A Goolam Hussein; 2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 53 cwt almonds H M S Shustry; 19 bales goat skins tanned H R Rahamanbhoi and Co; 1 bale sheep skins tanned H R Rahamanbhoi and Co; 263 cwt kangseed A Durst; 18 bales aloe fibre A Durst; 500 cwt rapeseed A Durst; 180 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 2400 cwt groundnut-oil cake Wilson Latham and Co Ltd. 5000 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmahomed; 27 cwt casings S M H Kadarbakhsh; 13 pots palma rosa oil Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 42 cwt dragons blood J Purmanand and Co; 122 cwt cuttle fish J Purmanand and Co; 6 bales goat skins tanned Meyer Nissim. 2 bales sheep skins tanned Meyer Nissim; 127 cwt sandalwood roots D Nathoo; 12 cwt Bombay ducks N K Jussawala; 15 cwt Indian chutney N K Jussawala; 69 bundles Persian lamb skins raw Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 32 bales 1 package woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 2 packages woollen carpets and rugs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 3 bundles embroidered numdas Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 23 boxes cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 3 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 10 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 4000 cwt cottonseed S Joharmall. 89 cases pig bristles Grindlay and Co Ltd, 238 cwt tin clippings Asiatic Petroleum Co Ltd; 192 casks wet salted goat skins Haji N and Haji Eisa; 6 cwt rice N K Jussawala; 30 cwt rampatri A Abdul Rehman; 127 cwt sandalwood P Mulji.

S S Arabistan for London or Dunkirk:—8000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Arabistan for Dunkirk:—885 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Arabistan for Constantinople: 40 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co Ltd. 25 bales cotton yarn J David and Co Ltd.

S S Arabistan for Piracus:—10 bales cotton yarn J David and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Morwada for Hamburg:—25 bales hemp T M Meghji.

S S Steelville for Liverpool:—1800 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 112 bales cotton waste oily Ralli Bros.

S S Braunfels for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton H Gopalji.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 75 cwt oil sediments N V Velmahomed; 6 bales wool Noormahomed Vazir; 1 bale cotton waste oily Ralli Bros.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—23 cwt gum tragacanth E Virjee and Co; 400 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Tarantia for Piracus:—8 bales cotton yarn The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Aleppo for Hull:—3000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 9000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 3240 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

S S Scinda for Glasgow—50 bales hemp M Talooram; 1000 cwt linseed oil cake B H Lele.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—50 bales hemp Ji Govindjee. 100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co. 360 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 50 cwt gum olibanum Y Mosabhoy; 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 6400 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Milan for Hull—1514 cwt myrabollams Indian State and Eastern Agency.

S S City of Milan for Dunkirk: 4000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales hemp H Govindjee. 330 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 550 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Clan Maciver for Hull—200 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Maciver for Dunkirk:—1500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Corsinia for Antwerp—150 bales hemp H Govindji; 75 bales hemp G Mawjee.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam—8000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd; 4000 cwt gingellyseed Strauss and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt groundnuts Strauss and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 235 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Reichenfels for Antwerp:—390 cwt gram Ralli Bros; 2914 cwt barley Ralli Bros.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—2000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 800 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros. 55 bales cotton A Durst; 275 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd; 330 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 550 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 1665 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—165 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 330 bales cotton A Khimji and Co. 275 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co. 110 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 220 bales cottoa E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 1265 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1100 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Ariesto for Ghent:—55 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Ariesto for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton A Kaimji and Co; 220 bales cotton Vurdhuman Bros Ltd; 210 cwt gum ghatty N Mulji and Co; 44 cwt gum tragacantn E Virjee and Co.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—15 bales cotton Ali Bros; 250 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 8 bales cotton G V Lanke; 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama: 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe—400 bales cotton Birla Bros Ltd. 500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Osaka:—2 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton Birla Bros Ltd; 100 bales cotton N Manilal and Co. 100 bales cotton C Damji and Sons.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Kobe: 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORT.

February 18.

S S Streefkerk from Hamburg. Agents E D Sassoon and Co Ltd:—From Hamburg—443 bales paper; 330 d/bags broken tiles; 700 d/sacks farina; 500 bags epsom salt; 1010 bags sugar; 473 drums magnesium chloride; 100 casks green copperas; 400 bundles yellow metal sheets. 32 cases chemicals; 30 cases aluminium circles; 34 cases iron ware; 25 cases camphor; 100 cases export beer; 25 cases hosiery. 20 cases sanatogen; 50 cases glass rings; 144 cases slate pencils.

From Antwerp:—50 crates tiles; 100 d/bags tiles; 500 casks imit red lead. 63 cases colours; 75 kegs borax; 600 bags soda ash; 15 cases glue; 52 cases plate glass; 265 cases window glass; 150 cases glassware; 20 drums sodium sulphide; 570 pipes; 75 pieces tubes; 92 bundles tubes; 1750 bundles steel sheets; 1978 bundles hoops.

From Rotterdam:—24 cases paper; 296 bales paper; 603 cuts clove stems; 42 cases cottons 95 cases hinges. 376 cases beer; 99 cases cheese; 152 cases scanapps; 70 cases chicory; 15 cases glow lamps; 17 cases jams; 60 cases wine; 20 cases utramarine blue; 59 cases medicines; 19 cases chemicals; 51 cases boot polish; 50 cases canned salmon; 30 cases codliver oil; 85 kegs sugar of lead; 482 kegs paint; 20 kegs acid acetic; 20 balloons acid acetic; 20 casks tartaric acid; 15 cases lastic acid; 100 demijohns formal de hyde; 20 cylinders anhydrous ammonia. 180 d/bags dextrine; 406 d/bags bolts and nuts. 100 bags salt petre; 50 bags sulphate alumina; 37 casks sulphate alumina; 50 casks zinc oxide; 32 barrels alum; 50 bags carraway seed; 650 d/bags carraway seed; 1015 d/bags farina; 20 bags farina. 20 bags corks; 100 bags nitrate of potash; 200 bags angles; 910 bales straw boards; 37 bales pickers; 23 bundles fish plates; 555 bundles hoops; 2.9 bundles steel cireles; 277 bundles tubes. 444 pieces tubes; 210 pieces iron plates. 460 rails; 25 drums zinc chloride; 281 coils copper wire. 25 cases art silk yarn; 27 cases art silk trimmings.

From Karachi:—300 bags wheat flour; 15 bags prowns; 19 bags googar; 100 bags potatoes; 200 casks raisin; 15 bundles raisin; 50 cases raisin.

S S City of Exeter from Liverpool Agents Killick Nixon and Co—From Liverpool:—175 cases candles; 25 barrels mineral lubricating oil; 6 barrels lubricating oil; 5 drums lubricating oil; 78 cases toilet soap; 205 cases common soap. 1604 boxes common soap; 1500 boxes tin plates; 38 boxes window glass. 34 cases window glass; 46 cases art silk and cotton goods; 9 cases woollen and cotton goods; 23 cases cotton tissues; 348 cases cottons; 65 bales cottons; 76 bales cotton tents; 105 bales cotton yarn; 481 cases cotton yarn; 982 cases cotton piecegoods; 646 bales cotton piecegoods; 316 bales old newspaper; 41 bales wool waste; 59 bales wool tops; 130 bales paper; 10 crates paper; 28 crates jars; 297 s/cases tiles. 144 casks tiles; 24 cases tiles; 41 cases hams and bacons; 21 cases biscuits; 40 cases wine; 16 cases cotton nonlins; 200 cases bath bricks; 63 cases cigarettes; 87 cases brandy; 55 cases colour; 100 cases glycerine; 2765 plates hard spelter; 910 casks china clay; 16 casks washing soda; 1124 kegs paint; 3001 bundles hoops; 5412 bundles galvd sheets. 301 bundles steel bars. 48 bundles copper sheets; 200 pieces traps and bends; 75 drums disinfectant fluid; 125 drums oil; 29 drums transformer oil; 20 drums carbolic acid.

From Port Said:—26 hhds wine; 22 casks wine; 60 cases mineral water; 30 kegs colour; 75 cases gum styrax.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

The weather has been dry except for light rain at Lyallpur. The depression passing eastwards across Northern India is now unimportant.

The cold wave has extended to west United Provinces and central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, February 17.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.930 inches.

Temperature of Air	69.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61.9 „
Dew Point	55.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	63% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	76.9 „
Minimum do. do.	66.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	263 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

GREENFINCH WINS WILLINGDON PLATE.

Favourites had a thin time at yesterday's meeting and with the weather far from pleasant throughout the afternoon it was indeed a poor sort of day for the fair sized crowd that assembled.

Few big prizes come Mr. R. R. S.'s way these days so it was pleasing to see his colours first past the post in affair of most importance. A win by Fun of the Fayre earlier in the afternoon brought off a nice double for this popular owner. Mr. Eve took off the first two races with Footpedal and Mozan, but such expected good things as Night Watchman and Ormiston failed to materialise.

Rakings won one Colaba Cup for Mr Singhanee and Scandalous, Kolhapur colt, annexed the other in the familiar "orange" colours. Kandinava's smart victory over some useful sprinters in the Cowasjee Jehangir Plate marks him as one to be reckoned with in the future.

With a nice pull in the weights over most of her rivals Mr. T. M. Goculdass' filly Ojira was thought good enough to win the Manton Plate, the first race on the card. After making a great show until a few yards from home she made way for Footpedal and La Rocchia—a five-year old mare belonging to Mr. Thaddeus. Bowley had a comfortable ride on the winner, coming up only in the run home to win nicely.

Mr. Eve's colours were again successful in the Cumballa Plate—a sprint for Arab ponies over the "five." Mozan was elected favourite and he justified public confidence by winning as he liked from Butterfly and Last Call. Mahir was none too well away from the barrier and this perhaps had a lot to do with the poor display he put up. That smart pony Mighty was expected to run better than he did. After running with prominence until the middle of the straight, he fell back and finished last of the field.

Best backed candidates in the Combermere Plate, Arrowy and Penetrate, encountered one better in Motu Proprio who recorded quite a stylish victory, leading from start to finish. Arrowy was simply not good enough at the weights and was a good three lengths behind the winner at the finish. Motu Proprio was the Aga Khan's first winner on this side of India. This four-year old gelding is by Or Du Rhin—My Pride and at present is only to be trusted over the sprint course. Penetrate was really the hope of the stable, but all he could do was to save place money. Corisande was a far away fourth, evidently finding the pace too hot. If on her best behaviour Flutter Fly can always be dangerous, yesterday after first being involved in a break-away, she was left standing at the barrier when the tapes went up.

The Randwick Plate run over the mile-and-a-half course saw a long priced outsider in Fun of the Fayre come home comfortably in front of Expectant. A pleasing feature of this victory was that young Huxley rode the winner. This popular rider has had a poor season since the nasty accident which befell him in Poona. We hope this nice win spells further success for this very capable horseman. Lomo who had never been sent over the course before was installed first favourite by the crowd. The mare failed to stay and finished badly. The Kolhapur mare Bhawani Talwar obviously requires a longer distance. She moved slowly in the first ten furlongs and when Perkins did get her really going it was too late to trouble those in front.

Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Rakings scored easily at the expense of Starboard and Krishna Kumari in the first division of the Colaba Cup. Harrison never had any doubt as to the result for he lay handy on the rails and once an opening afforded itself up the straight he went through and won with something in hand. Starboard went well for Townsend and placed a length in front of Krishna Kumari—a mare that is evidently overrated by the handicapper. Carton Pierre set the pace, bringing the field well into the straight where she made way for the first three. The favourite Night Watchman was a big disappointment. Running well up for the first half of the journey, he died away once the field entered the straight and finished badly in the ruck.

Punters were badly hit in the Willingdon Plate where they chose Mr. Eve's Plymouth Rock as the likeliest of the nine starters that went to the post. With a poor start the favourite was early out of it, the winner turning up in Mr. R. R. S. Greenfinch who gave Huxley his second winning ride of the afternoon. Harry Tate was again conceived with the finish, but he could never find the pace of the winner. Joe's Luck got home third well ahead of Flaming Orb. This horse might have done better had Walker forced him earlier for he was travelling very well at the finish.

Scandalous repeated the fine performance he put up on Saturday last by winning the second division of the Colaba Cup in easy fashion from Deluvian. The Kolhapur colt is right at the top of his form and should win again. Walker made too much use of the favourite. From the word "go" Ormiston was in front and it was only in the last stretch that he weakened. Murmansk came up well in the run home to be placed third a length behind Deluvian. Precious Lass was a poor fourth. This mare has had a fairly strenuous season and is one that should be spelled a while.

The biggest field of the day lined up for the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate and with so many useful sprinters starting, the betting was always open, Kandinava was obviously a good thing. He made no mistake here, scoring very easily. Mayiah spurted well in the last furlong and ran past a number of horses to finish second. Waterloo was game under his big weight and was a close third at the end. Silver Streak was well supported by his connection, but as usual he weakened at the critical moment after pacing in front of his field until well near home.

I am at a loss to understand why the handicapper has such an exalted opinion of Karikata. This horse is generally at the top of the handicap whenever he starts. He has done nothing of note for the past two years and besides he is getting on in years now. I think this one should be given a chance.

Details:—

THE MANTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 4 000 or over, or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,000 since 31st March 1923.

Mr. Eve's FOOTPEDAL 9 3 Bowler 1
Mr. T H Thaddeus's LA ROCCHIA 9-0, Herbert 2
Mr. T. M. Goculdas's OJIRA 7-13, McPherson 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s WOOD HARMONY 8-6, Huxley 4

Not run: Ulster Lad, Old Sport.

Also ran:—Dugald Dalgetty 8-4 Harrison, Island Lord 7-3 (cd 7-5) Clarke.

The race:—The barrier rose to an indifferent start. Ojira was the last to find her legs. La Rocchia led in company with La Rocchia. Footpedal was third and Dugald Dalgetty fourth. After a furlong Ojira moved up and was running third behind Island Lord and La Rocchia. Past the half mile the order was Ojira, La Rocchia, Island Lord and Wood Harmony. Dugald Dalgetty brought up the rear while Footpedal was last but one. Coming round the turn Footpedal moved up, La Rocchia collared Ojira, but weakened when challenged by Footpedal who won by a length. 5 lengths between second and third. 4 lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min 14 4/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 33-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 21.

Favourite:—Ojira.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Eve's MOZAN 7 13 G. Smith 1
Mr. Shakur Shalair's BUTTERFLY 7-6 F. Black 2
Mr. M. Ryan's LAST CALL 7-10 Burn 3
Mr. P. B. Burjorjee's MALABAR 7-9 S. Black 4

Not run: Jodi.

Also ran:—Hishan 9-0 McQuade, Mahir 8-10 Townsend, Sitter Chad 8-7 Thompson, Ramzan 8-3 Harrison, Mighty 8-1 McPherson, All Clear 8-0 Partoosingh, Zaidee 8-2 Clarke.

The race:—A bad start saw Hishan flash out just for a brief space. When they settled down Last Call established a fair lead from Butterfly, Mozan, Malabar and Mighty. When they passed the third furlong the order was Last Call, Mozan, Butterfly, Malabar, Mighty and Hamiar. Mahir was racing in the ruck with Hishan. Last Call brought them round the turn, but succumbed to a hot challenge from Mozan who scored easily by 1½ lengths. 3/4 length separated second and third, the same distance third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 5 4/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39-8. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 40-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 20.

Favourite:—Mozan.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

H. H. Aga Khan's MOTU PROPRIO 8-11, G. Smith 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARROWY 9-7 Perkins 2
Mr. Eve's PENETRATE 9-0 A C Walker ... 3
Capt. J. B. Browne's CORISANDE 9-4 Barnett 4

Not run: Dollarina, Ceremony.

Also ran:—Ernite 9-9 Harrison, Ulster Lad 8-5 Burn, Golden Gleam 7-12 Clarke, Flutter Fly 7-12 Townsend, Old Chris 7-9 Partoosingh.

The race:—Flutter Fly gave trouble and was responsible for a break-away. When the barrier ascended Flutter Fly stood off and took no part in the race. Motu Proprio was the first away and held a slight lead from Arrowy who was chased by Penetrate, Golden Gleam and Corisande with Old Chris last. There was no change in this order till the turn where the field closed in slightly. Up the straight Motu Proprio easily out-pointed Arrowy by 3 lengths. The same distance separated second and third, 2½ lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min 14 4/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 13 and Rs. 22.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60-8; Places Rs. 32-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 11.

Favourite:—Arrowy.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr R R S's FUN OF THE FAYRE, 8-12, F Huxley 1
Mr. J. Kedia's EXPECTANT, 7-0 (cd 7-1), Partoosingh 2
Mr Cotton's DUCKBIRD, 8-5, Burn 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's BHAWANI TALWAR, 8-8, Perkins 4

Not run:—Musk Rat.

Also ran:—Charles William 9-2 Huxley, Lomo 8-8 S Black.

The race:—When they emerged from behind the Members' Stand, Charles William was leading from Fun of the Fayre, Duckbird, Lomo and Expectant with Bhawani Talwar last. There was hardly any change in this order till the half mile where they closed in slightly. Charles William dropped back at "three" leaving Fun of the Fayre to do the running from Expectant, Duckbird and Lomo, Bhawani Talwar tailing off the field. Fun of the Fayre was the first up the straight and settled the pretensions of Expectant, winning by 2 length. 2½ lengths separated second and third, 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 32 1/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 119-8; Places Rs. 56 and Rs. 43.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44-8; Places Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 17.

Favourite:—Lomo.

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

THE COLABA CUP. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr P G Singhanee's RAKINGS, 7-5, Harrison 1
Mr H B Sorabjee's STARBOARD, 8-2, Townsend 2
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNA KUMARI, 8-13, McQuade 3
Mr and Mrs G Weeche Dart's CARTON PIERRE, 7-9, S Black 4

Not run:—Pom Pom and Mist.

Also ran:—Night Watchman 9-2 G Smith, Eggesford 9-0 Morris, Miss Evans 8-8 Buckley, Bunworry 8-3 Burn, Crab Apple 8-0 Barnett, Golden Tor 8-0 A C Walker, Sauce 7-12 Aldridge, Catchup 7-5 Clarke.

The race:—They were despatched to a fairly good start. Krishna Kumari was the quickest away, but she gave way to Starboard who led from Krishna Kumari, Carton Pierre, Night Watchman, Rakings and Catchup. Crab Apple was last. At the sixth furlong Carton Pierre came to the front and was followed by Starboard, Krishna Kumari, Night Watchman, Rakings and Miss Evans with Crab Apple out of it. This order was maintained till the turn where the field closed in. Carton Pierre led them into the straight, but tired. Starboard looked a winner until collared by Rakings who dashed through on the rails and won by 1½ lengths. 1 length separated second and third, a head third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 37 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60-8; Places Rs. 50, Rs. 24 and Rs. 22.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38-8; Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 11-8.

Favourite:—Rakings.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr R R S's GREENFINCH, 8-3, F Huxley 1
Mr Kelso's HARRY TATE, 8-6, McPherson 2
Major A W Mooney's JOE'S LUCK, 7-7, F Black 3
Mr Eve's FLAMING ORB, 9-10, A C Walker 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Plymouth Rock 8-13 G Smith; Wasp 7-7 Clarke, Swithin 7-13 Herbert, Rackle 7-9 Townsend, Whit Week 6-2 S Black.

The race:—A good start and on settling down Whit Week made play from Greenfinch, Harry Tate, Joe's Luck, Swithin, Plymouth Rock and Flaming Orb; Wasp was last. Whit Week led them as far as the half mile where Greenfinch took command and raced in front of Harry Tate, Joe's Luck, Flaming Orb and Plymouth Rock. They swung round the turn in this order, Greenfinch going strong to win easily by 1½ lengths. Harry Tate came up well near home, but failed to make an impression on the winner. 1½ lengths between second and third, the same third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 37 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 7 and Rs. 10.

Favourite:—Mr. Eve's Bracket.

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

THE COLABA CUP. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SCANDALOUS, 9-1, Perkins 1
Mr P B Avasia's DELUVIAN, 8-3, Barnett 2
Mr A M Somji's MURMANSK, 8-12, Morris 3
Mr R H Gahagan's PRECIOUS LASS, 8-11, S Black 4

Not run:—Bold Danby, The Minx.

Also ran:—Rabalto 8-12 F Huxley, Ormiston 8-9 A C Walker, Northern Light 8-7 Townsend, Hatchford 8-3 Harrison, Stormont 7-10 Burn, Discobolus 8-2 McPherson, My Realm 8-0 Clarke, Golden Vision 8-0 McQuade, On Leave 7-11 Sheldon, Lucky Lad 7-9 F Black.

The race:—As soon as they were released Ormiston came to the front and forced the pace from Lucky Lad, Scandalous, Discobolus, Precious Lass, Deluvian and Rabalto, with Northern Light whipping in. At the half mile Ormiston and Lucky Lad were racing abreast. Scandalous was third, Deluvian fourth with Murmansk prominent in the bunch. Nearing the turn Ormiston and Lucky Lad made way for Scandalous who won easily by 1 length despite the challenge of Deluvian. Murmansk made a strong bid opposite the second enclosure, but could do no better than finish 1 length behind the second horse. 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 38 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 73; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 21 and Rs. 32.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 68; Places Rs. 29, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 18-8.

Favourite:—Ormiston.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 6,003; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr A M Khairaz's KANDINAVA, 7-13, Burn 1
Mr Heath's MAYIAH, 9-4, Clarke 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO, 9-7, Aldridge 3
Mr R H Gahagan's SILVER STREAK, 8-10, Morris 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Karikata 9-10 Buckley, Forfeit 8-8 Perkins, Hatchet 9-6 Barnett, Marshal Petain 9-4 Bowley, Gosub 8-8 McQuade, Khataf 8-3 Sheldon, Kamel 8-2 Harrison, Costa Rica 8-0 F Huxley, Kadir Hajaz 7-4 F Black, Security 7-13 Townsend, White Boy 7-12 G Smith, Bismark 7-10 (cd 7-13) Herbert, Sahoo 7-6 S Black.

The race:—As soon as they settled down Silver Streak assumed a lead of a couple of lengths cutting a fast pace from Kandinava, Costa Rica, Waterloo, Gosub, Karikata, Mayiah and Hatchet. There was no change in this order till the turn where Kandinava worked up. Silver Streak brought them round the turn, but was quickly collared by Kandinava who won without any trouble by 1½ lengths. Mayiah made a strong rush near home finishing second a short head in front of Waterloo, another late comer. A neck separated third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 23 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60-8; Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 72 and Rs. 77-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34; Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 52 and Rs. 39-8.

Favourite:—Silver Streak.

Trainer:—M. Ryan.

MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

The following were the results of today's races:—

THE MASHAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr S R A Wahab's ROOMALI, 8-11, Roxburch 1
Zamindar of Pallavaram's KAPURTHALA, 8-13, Calder 2
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's MOHANDIS, 8-8, Martin 3
Mr Arnold's JAFFER, 7-9, Hoyt 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52; Places Rs. 18 and Rs. 24.

THE MABROOK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr S R A Wahab's MABDIR, 9-2, Roxburch 1
Maharajah of Mysore's PANAMA, 9-0, Babajan 2
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's ZAID, 8-3, Martin 3
Messrs S R A Wahab's and D Andrade's LAHORE, 8-3, Fozard 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 77; Places Rs. 32 and Rs. 19.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Dinn Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 8-7, Beasley 1
Mr A R Dalkeel's KAIS, 8-6, Bullock 2
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's ANWARCHAND, 8-4, Martin 3
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's SOOMAIR, 8-11, McQuade 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88; Places Rs. 43 and Rs. 21.

THE GEORGETOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr T C K Qureep's CURIOUS, 8-5, Babajan 1
Maharajah of Mysore's SUGARKILANTE, 7-4, Beasley 2
Mr M Ali Asker's BLACK ROCK, 9-2, Bullock 3
Mr P J Fahan's BABY BUNTING, 8-2, Hoyt 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42; Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 29.

THE TABRIZ PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr Eat's SOMESCAMP, 9-1, Hoyt 1
Mr Arnold's LED, 7-12, McQuade 2
Mr Ali Shushtary's JOHUR, 9-7, Beasley ... 3
Mr M B Wacha's NAPOLEON 8-9, Bullock 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.

THE BENGAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr S R A Wahab's FLORAL FETE, 8-0, Roxburch 1
Messrs Hannyngton and Bewe's TURBULENCE, 8-5, McQuade 2
Mr Bradshaw's VLAMERTINGHE, 8-5, Calder 3
Mrs G M Khan's BRUSLEE, 7-1, Beasley 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44; Places Rs. 28 and Rs. 43.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INTERESTING MIXED DOUBLES.

The second day's play in the Western India Tennis Tournament saw 19 matches being decided. The Mixed Doubles matches proved interesting. Miss Tata and J. A. D. Naoroji won from Mrs. Hunt and Brough in splendid fashion while Tomonaga's untiring energy and manoeuvres outplayed the Mrs. Row-Wadia combination.

The following were the results of Wednesday's play.

Cole and Vartak w o Stuart Milne and Bean Barraclough and Murphy w o Waud and Capt. Bowen.

Komamura and Okazaki 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Soman w o Allana.

Mrs. Portlock beat Mrs. Olga Smith 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Phillips beat Mrs. Turner 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Annett and Pitt beat Patil and Tripathi 6—0 6—2.

Miss Evans and Tomonaga beat Mrs. Row and Wadia 9—7, 3—6 6—2.

M. Fox beat M. Take 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Tata and J. A. D. Naoroji beat Mrs. Hunt and Brough.

D. Wadia and A. Wadia beat Bennett and Lowry 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Waud and Bennett beat Mrs. Lilly and Raja Iyer 11—9, 6—2.

N. F. Naoroji and Raja Iyer beat S. Mehta and J. Mehta 6—1, 6—2.

Lady Tata and Okamoto beat Mrs. McEwan and K. A. D. Naoroji 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Clayton and Anette beat Mrs. Cooper and Gonsalves 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Sundaram and Kolhoff beat Khardekar and Bhagwat 7—5, 6—4.

Okamoto beat Forsyth 6—0 6—0.

Sunderam and Chalam w o A. Wadia and Another.

Mrs. Jones and Barraclough w o D. Jeejeebhoy and Another.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

QUEENS ROAD COURTS.

No. 1 Okazaki v Major Lucas followed by Mrs. Naoroji and A. Wadia v Mrs. Portlock and Milne.

No. 2 K. Naoroji and J. Naoroji v Tomonaga and Take followed by Mrs. Row v Mrs. Cunningham.

No. 4 Brough v Hunter followed by Okamoto and Fox v Gonsalves and Kolhoff.

No. 5 Wadia and Rajaram v Khattau and Another, followed by McLeod and Woodhouse v Soman and Another.

No. 6 Pitt v Bennett followed by Miss Harris v Miss Tata.

Annett v Le Roy (Reserve).

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

CUSTOMS BEAT Y. M. C. A.

In a first division match on the Cooperage the Customs were lucky to run out winners by a single goal. The Y. M. C. A. had to requisition waiting men and this cost them the match. The return of Navarra and the inclusion of McClumpha considerably strengthened their attack on the right and in conjunction with spilling these forwards combined well and were always dangerous. Several accurate centres of the fast wingman were wasted on the left of the Y. M. attack.

The game started cautiously and for a time the ball stayed in midfield. Five minutes had scarcely elapsed when Castellino obtained possession in an offside position and put his side one up. Then Y. M. forwards then carried the game to the enemy's territory and rapid exchanges took place in the ring, the Customs backs being responsible for some excellent short passing which enabled Lyan to clear with a big hit. Gerard gathered the ball and raced down to the corner flag capping his performance with a stinging back pass. Evans intercepted and transferred to White who banged it to the centre forward. Navarra who was last in possession ran down the wing and gave Spilling a hard chance. Both sets of halves were doing hard work which kept up the interest of the game every opportunity being utilised. A concerted movement of the Youngmen almost bore fruit, Cowton saving a hard shot from Navarra.

After changing over the Y. M. had more of the game and were unfortunate in not scoring. Bower missing two excellent openings. The wing men of the Customs were ineffective owing to the smart tackling of White and Thompson both halves playing a faultless game. Most of their attacks originated from the centre and the inside forwards made several dangerous raids only to be sent back by either Evans or Barnes. The defensive parts of both sides proved to be very safe indeed which accounts for the scarcity of goals. Shortly before the end the Youngmen made determined efforts to equalise but had to own defeat at full time.

Customs:—Cowton; Lynn and Thornber; Taylor Potts and Gordon; Gerard, Castellino, Hassett, Poult and Singlehurst.

Y. M. C. A.—Forst; Evans and Barnes; Thompson Longhini and White; Navarra, Spilling, McClumpha, Bower and D. G. Jackson.

Referees:—Messrs. Gerard and Fox.

"TIMES" V. PORTUGUESE REPUBLICANS

The "Times of India" beat the Portuguese Republicans by one goal on the Oval. The newspaper had it all their own way and except for one goal by Familia, their efforts were disappointing.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

ADVERTISEMENT ON LAMP POSTS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when a letter from the Municipal Commissioner was considered—stating that he had received an offer from the Publicity Society of India for the right of displaying illuminated advertisements on Municipal lamp-posts for a period of 3 years on the same term and conditions as were proposed in the case of Messrs Jackson and Company, Limited. The only change made was in condition 3 which read as follows:—"(3) That any advertisement considered undesirable by the Municipal Commissioner for any reason shall be liable to be removed at once, and a clear ten days' notice shall be given whenever any lamp-post is proposed to be utilised for the purpose of erecting any advertisement thereon."

The Committee sanctioned the proposal.

"TIMES" POSTERS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that towards the end of December last and in the beginning of January the "Times of India" Authorities put up posters in public places in charge of the Municipality, and if so, to state what fees were recovered from them for putting up the same."

The Municipal Commissioner said the posters referred to the reduction of the price of "The Times of India" to one anna, and he discovered them on one Saturday afternoon. He wrote to the "Times" office to pull down the posters at once. The posters were pulled down and the "Times of India" Authorities apologised and said it was done purely by accident and that they had taken them down at once. He asked them to apologise and the apology appeared the next day in the "Times." In these circumstances he had not taken any action against the "Times" and he did not propose to take any action now.

Mr. Tairsee withdrew his motion. He did not know the full circumstances before but was now satisfied.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On Friday last at about 8 a.m. Ganu Bapu, a Hindu, aged 30 years, working in Western India Mill, was walking between two carding machines when his shirt got caught in a wheel of the machine. He was thrown down and was rendered unconscious. After being attended to in the mill dispensary he was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday.

At an inquest held on Wednesday by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHILD SUFFOCATED TO DEATH.

On Monday evening Shiva Sakaram a gangman in B. B. and C. I. Railway was on duty at Elphinstone Station yard when he saw behind the gangmen's chawl the dead body of a female child aged about eight days. The child's hands and feet had been tied up and a piece of cloth had been tied round the neck. He informed the police who removed the body to the morgue for inquest. Medical evidence showed that the death was due to suffocation.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Wednesday, the jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation caused by a person unknown to the jury.

CRUSHED UNDER CART.

Mohamed Taher, a Mahomedan boy, aged eight years, living with his parents at Victoria Road was playing on the road on Tuesday afternoon when he saw a cart full of sweet potatoes passing by. The boy asked the cart driver to give him some potatoes and he threw some on the road. While the boy was picking up the potatoes, a wheel of the cart struck him and passed over his head. The cartman stopped the cart but the boy was dead. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Wednesday the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RASH DRIVER CONVICTED.

Kalu Vallabh, a coachman, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to suffer hard labour for two weeks, by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for rash and negligent driving.

Mr. R. H. Thanawalla, who prosecuted stated that on the 14th instant at 11 a.m., the accused was driving his carriage from 31st Marine Lines Lane towards Crawford Market when he neared the junction at Dhobi Talao he disregarded the police signal and drove on his carriage with the result it was nearly wedged in between two tram cars. The carriage was severely damaged.

SIMPLEX MILL STRIKE.

The strike of the 600 weavers of the Simplex Mill situate at Clerk Road continued on Wednesday. In the morning about 200 operatives collected near the mill gate and after about half an hour's collaboration quietly dispersed towards their homes.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND WINS BY INNINGS AND 29 RUNS.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 18.

England won the Fourth Test Match by an innings and 29 runs.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 18.

In their follow-on to-day, Australians were able to add only 75 all out to their overnight score of 175 for four wickets. Among the top scorers of to-day were Taylor 68 and Kelleway 45. Former played dashing cricket, which was entertaining. The match terminated before lunch.—Reuter's Special.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL RESULTS.

POONA, Feb. 17.

The final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament between the Royal Engineers and A. F. I. Poona Rifles was played this evening before a large concourse of spectators and resulted in a fast and exciting game. In the previous rounds Poona Rifles had scored walk over against North Staffords who had scratched and had then beaten Royal West Kents by 3 goals to one. Royal Engineers first accounted for 16th Brigade P. F. A. Kirkee by one goal to love and then beat Kings Shropshire Light Infantry by four goals to one. The game today was well contested and was of very level character throughout. The A. F. I scored the goal a minute before half time but shortly after the restart the Engineers equalized. In spite of some very exciting play neither side was able to score again and extra time was played. In the first period of this the A. F. I. scored a second goal and after crossing over a third, the game ending in a win for them by 3 goals to the Royal Engineers one goal. Before giving away the Cup and medals General Richardson congratulated both the teams and called for three cheers for H. H. the Aga Khan.—A. P.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

10th anniversary celebration of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 20.

S. S. "China" with English mails due at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 21.

S. S. "Devanna" with English mails leaves at 7 p.m.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati Centenary Celebration, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Pupils' meeting of condolence re death of Mr. D. N. Wadia, B. J. College, Charni Road, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

Millowners' Association Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m., H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to preside.

A. E. SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The seventh annual athletic sports of the Aryan Education Society's High School will be held to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m. on the Wilson College Gymkhana grounds when K. Natarajan Esqr., will preside.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

"INFANT WELFARE."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. B. R. Jadhav will deliver a lantern lecture on "Infant-Welfare" in Marathi at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at Dorabji's Chawl, Tardeo, to-day (Thursday).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day at 6-45 p.m. Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 FV.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

The tenth anniversary celebration of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Mr. R. G. Pradhan, will deliver an address on the "Life of the great patriot."

DAYAR'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

The sports in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations take place on 27th and 28th February 1925 at the Oval when there will be fifteen events each carrying three prizes. Three of these events are open to all bona-fide students of Bombay Colleges. The Challenge Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Mr. S. C. Cumbata is also to be competed for, the champion being presented with a miniature of same.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH—NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture on "The World at the Cross Roads" will be delivered by Sir Stanley Reed at the residence of Mrs. C. H. L. Meyer, Warden Road, kindly lent for the occasion today (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). Members have the privilege of bringing with them two lady-guests and are requested to inform the Hostess if they will do so.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Numbers are assigned to all the delivery post offices in the Town and Island of Bombay. The use of these numbers in addresses of letters and other articles facilitates sorting and expedites delivery. The Post Office will be greatly obliged if the general public will arrange to have the delivery numbers prominently written on their letters.

The following is a list of delivery numbers of the Post Offices in Bombay:—

Name of Post Office.	Numbers.
Fort, Bombay	1
Kalbadevi	2
Mandvi	3
Girgaon	4
Colaba	5
Malabar Hill	6
Grant Road	7
Byculla	8
Umarkhadi	9
Mazagaon	10
Jacob Circle	11
Parel	12
Fergusson Road	13
Dadar	14
Sewri	15
Mahim	16
Dharavi	17
Warli	18
Matunga	19
Bandra	20

MAHA SHIVRATRI.

Saturday, the 21st February 1925 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Maha Shivratri."

All the departments of the Bombay G.P.O. and Ballard Pier Station and the Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph branches of the Combined Offices mentioned below will work as usual.

(1) Malabar Hill, (2) Girgaon, (3) Byculla, (4) Mazagaon, (5) Colaba, (6) Parel, (7) Cadell Road, (8) Dharavi, (9) Tardeo, (10) Fort Street Booking Office.

The other Combined Offices will remain closed on that day.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 7th week of 1925, i.e. the week ending 14th February 1925:—

The total mortality 673 was 47 less than in the preceding week: the death-rate registered was 27.78. These figures compare favourably with those for the 7th week of 1924 when the mortality was 687 and death-rate 36.36 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 964 and death rate 43.03.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 260 as against 1 and 311 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 142 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths reported among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 46 attacks and 25 deaths. Plague caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 402 as against 466 for the 7th week of 1924 and 395 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th February 1925 to 6 a.m. of 18th February 1925.

Smallpox 8 attacks (including 2 imported, one each from Gonda District and Delhi) and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 163; total mortality this day last year 125.

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Rules for Correspondents

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1925.

AN INCORRIGIBLE CASUIST.

We are surprised at the impatient and pedagogic manner in which the Finance Member has met the demand of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for an enquiry into our public debt and the ways of managing the debt in consonance with the tax-payers' interest. When in December last the Finance Department issued its scheme of Debt Redemption for 1925-30, there was strong criticism about the arbitrary scale adopted by Sir Basil Blackett, but owing to the difficulties of balloting the question coud not be raised earlier in the Assembly. The opportunity having come, Sir Basil Blackett gives a sophisticated lecture about our debt-position, without making the slightest effort to justify the airy assumptions on which the four crore scheme is based. We object to the superior and seclusive way in which he has taken questionable premises for granted, and he now presents an imposing pile of familiar figures to the Assembly, relieving his speech with ill-conditioned jokes. There is a very strong case for re-examining his scheme and we think he is apprehensive of having the four-crore programme riddled by independent enquiry. In his Budget speech, he preferred to call the sum he had tentatively mentioned as "a contribution out of revenue for the reduction or the avoidance of borrowing"; thus the object of setting apart four crores out of revenue is not so much the reduction of debt as a way of shortening further loans. The scale fixed should be considered from different standpoints. Is the provision of four crores out of revenue an imperative necessity? Are the data of the valuation of national assets and the different schedules of time fixed for different kinds of debt, sound? Can we depend upon the manipulated surplus of a high-exchange now and presume that no lean years are in store for us in the next quinquennium? Is it not possible to examine the chance-figure of Rs. 4 crores, reduce it and release the balance for the crying needs of the country? In regard to all these issues which require scrutiny at the hands of a Committee, Sir Basil Blackett has assumed the attitude of "I'm Sir Oracle, let no dog bark." The acceptance of this large sum is a hasty measure. If in the provision of the sum the Government had co-operated by retrenchment in their expenditure, the move would have been less ungracious. Taxation in India has reached a high level; every effort to screw revenue through salt-tax, railway fare and income-tax has been found to be disappointing in its revenue calculation. Sir Basil makes much of the fortuitous circumstance that the Central budget has reached equilibrium, but the burden of the tax-payer has really gone up in the year through the surreptitious effect of high exchange. We refuse to subscribe to the view that there is now an available surplus of revenue to be applied in this fashion, while India's credit remains good. If there was a crushing fall in our credit, a ruthless raid on an exiguous and seeming surplus would be plausible. There is no such crisis facing us. Nor is it sound statesmanship to talk of available surpluses when part of the receipts is derived from the provinces groaning under the Pindari tribute known as provincial contributions or from an unjust levy on production like the cotton excise duty. There is now an increase in customs receipts, but it is an exceptional year of stimulated imports. The device of Sir Basil Blackett is forged in the circumstances of a peculiar period and it is imprudent to determine in advance a large slice for "debt-redemption" before the financial position is normalised. We remember occasions when Government harp upon the possibility of a bad monsoon occurring after good harvests, and we must not take advantage of an abnormal year for fixing a recurring burden of four crores.

In the debate Sir Basil Blackett did not pause to justify the considerations on which he summed up the figures totalling the annual quota chosen by him. He is dealing with a fundamental piece-meal. Out of a debt of 917 crores, it is customary to put Rs. 578 as productive, but Indian opinion always questions the exact distinction assumed in each group of liability. The Finance Member has by secret cerebration settled that eighty years are necessary to redeem productive debt, fifty years for unproductive debt, twenty-five years for deficits and fifteen years for Delhi outlay. The schedule is fantastic, because, to take an example, the provision of fifteen years for the costs of the Imperial Capital is supported by no known principle. It is an All-India asset and to meet its outlay more than one generation should contribute; but the figure 15 is chosen and Sir Basil storms at anyone who advises a review of the spread of years. Again it is necessary to revalue the assets represented by the old figure of 578 crores under the head Productive Debt. Without knowing the present approximate value of railways we should not presume the exact extent of the liability or put a fancy-period of eighty years. They are facts to be ascertained by a Committee with the help of Government. The remark that Government are dealing irregularly and piecemeal with an enormous problem may be further sustained. A Committee of patriotic Indians will be able to suggest some means of rapidly redeeming our foreign debt according to the advantages of our yearly trade-balance; but the problem is left in massive separation while the holders of the loan do not pay a sou to the Indian treasury by way of income-tax. A full and just examination of the whole question should enable us to press an orderly use of our national trade-credits for redemption along with an abatement of the burden against the two crores we lose annually through the non receipt of income-tax from the lending country. The scheme is a hand-to-mouth affair, which helps to keep the design of liabilities intact and draws a heavy sum out of India's "ample revenue" and "available surpluses." The deftness with which Sir Basil hurled heavy figures and evaded the criticisms of the Assembly strengthens the case for a careful enquiry into this fallacious scheme of redemption and funding.

Sir Basil Blackett is not only an expert, he is also an enthusiast. The enthusiast has been defined as a person who believes four times as much as he can prove and can prove four times as much as anybody else will believe. Sir Basil is indeed an eminent enthusiast; but we hope the public will not lose sight of the adjourned resolution, since the problem of premature and excessive earmarkings out of the central revenue, affects the progress of the provinces, including wells and schools and medical aid. We have referred to the blight of severe taxation and the failure of the cow to respond even to the financial *phooka* of the bureaucracy. And the Taxation Committee is naturally advised to tax early marriages, and the wearing of beards! The grinding poverty of the people does not permit such a large allotment; let there be at least a scientific enquiry into the problem. Sir Basil Blackett said in his speech that the public debt of British India increased in the last ten years from 551 to 1,013 crores. Distributed among the population, it is a burdensome growth of Rs. 20 per head for which we have had a revel of returns in war-expenditure, reverse councils, development wastes *et hoc genus omne*. Meanwhile the growth of real income per head shows, according to Prof. K. T. Shah, an increase of Rs. 2-2. Why should we not have an impartial enquiry about debt-redemption? We uncommonly like to know why, in a condition of excessive debt and economic distress among the people, the Government have secretly hatched their precious scheme and indeed why they elude a fair demand. Sir Basil has spoken of horrible difficulties. Better an end with horror than horrors without end.

DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Baldwin, who acquired a permanent reputation for "honesty" by losing the General Election rather than introduce Protection without a direct authority of the electorate is now faced with the problem of squaring his election pledge against Protection with his policy of protecting particular industries. The debate on Free Trade in the House of Commons over Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's resolution condemning the Government's policy shows the ingenuity with which Mr. Baldwin is seeking to solve this difficult conundrum. Instead of calling his proposals Protectionist, for which the Premier nobly admits that he has no electoral mandate, he describes them by the innocent and comparatively novel name of "safeguarding" of industries to which, of course, the Conservatives are heavily pledged. Scrupulous free-traders should, therefore, be satisfied since the stigma of Protectionism does not attach to the new scheme. Indeed, having a House of Commons packed with a huge Conservative majority, Mr. Baldwin has also agreed to leave the ultimate decision regarding the imposition of a particular duty to Parliament. He has thus vindicated with one stroke the constitutional control of Parliament over taxation, as though that were doubtful, and his established reputation for honesty which is less so.

The Opposition very properly saw in the verbal quibble of Mr. Baldwin between "protection" and "safeguarding" an opening for general tariff. It is of little avail for Mr. Baldwin to protest that he has no Protectionist aims or designs and to go on formulating schemes securing Imperial Preference and reviving the Safeguarding of Industries Act in a much larger shape. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister naively reiterated his leader's assurance by declaring that no industry would obtain an enquiry conducted by the proposed Board of Trade Committee unless it could show that the competition from which it was suffering was exceptional, that imports were abnormal and that the wages in the competing countries were lower. The obvious vagueness characterising these safeguards was rightly emphasised by Mr. Lloyd George who led the Liberal attack upon the proposals and who was described as "the father, or rather the grandfather of the Safeguarding of Industries Act" by Mr. Baldwin in December last. Mr. Lloyd George forestalling the repetition of that charge justifies his opposition to the new plan of safeguarding, practically identical with that of his own adopted in 1920, on the ground of a complete change in world-conditions. Mr. George did well to pounce upon the term "abnormal imports" by asking what the test of normality was. Nor is the condition limiting safeguarding of industries suffering from "exceptional competition" any more satisfactory. Severe competition necessarily seems "exceptional" to those who suffer form it. Is there any guarantee that safeguarding will disappear when normal imports, whatever that may mean, are restored or when competition ceases to be "exceptional"? Or is it only the latest formula of the "infant industries" argument meant to be a thin end of the wedge of general Protection? Another safeguard suggested by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister was no more helpful. To make the lower wages of labour in other countries a ground for imposing duties is futile since almost any industry will be able to prove that some of the countries competing with it are thriving on sweated labour. But, as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald pointed out, an effective remedy for the prevention of sweated goods lies in enforcement of the Washington Labour Convention. Such a proposal assumes, however, that the object of safeguarding is to raise the wages and conditions of employment of labour in other countries to the standard prescribed by the Convention. That can hardly be the goal of a Tory Government anxious to safeguard capitalism.

The fact, of course, is that despite verbal distinctions, there is no difference, in practice, between safeguarding and protection when it comes to the application of the principle to any particular industry. Through a verbal subterfuge, Mr. Baldwin proposes to do in 1925 without an election what he considered dishonest to do in 1923. By degrees, he is leading the industrial life of the country towards a Protectionist policy. For, despite the simplicity of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, it is impossible to understand how a number of general duties of the kind proposed by the Conservative Government differ from a general tariff which his leader is solemnly pledged not to introduce. Mr. MacDonald was surely right when he compared this surreptitious and cautious beginnings of a programme of Protection with the establishment of scientific tariffs. The truth not yet adequately realised by our fiscal pietists hankering after a policy of "discriminate Protection", as though there were any sense in indiscriminate Protection, is that the policy of Protection, open or disguised, stands or falls as a whole. Mr. Baldwin tied in his contradictory election promises has not the courage to admit the ultimate outcome of what he is proposing to do. Like our benevolent bureaucracy committed to Free Trade and Protection alike, he is trying to eat his cake and have it also.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Purshottamdas as Commerce Member?

The amazing speech delivered by Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas during the debate on Mr. Patel's Bill for the repeal of racial distinctions has astonished his countrymen, not a few of whom have found an explanation in the rumour about the offer having been made to him of the post of Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Rumour has been persistent not only that the offer has been made, but that Sir Purshottamdas is likely to accept it. As a Commerce Member of the Cabinet of a self-governing India Sir Purshottamdas would be the right man in the right place. Nor need it hardly be added that Sir Purshottamdas is better qualified in every way to be a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council than many a member, present as well as past, of that august body. But the issue to-day is not the concession of few posts to Indians, but the radical reform of the entire system of governance. The issue was clearly defined by the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly last year demanding the summoning of a Round Table Conference. Sir Purshottamdas was a party to that resolution. For him, therefore, to accept a post in a Government which has treated with contempt the national demand as voiced by the Assembly would be regarded by his countrymen as an unpardonable betrayal of their cause. The fate which overtook Sir Dadiba Dalal should be sufficient to dispel any illusion that he will, by sheer ability, succeed in doing some real service to his country as a member of the Viceroy's Council. Until Indians become masters in their own country, appointments such as that of Sir Purshottamdas will only continue to mock their subjection. We trust for the sake of Sir Purshottamdas' reputation as a true Nationalist that his unfortunate speech will not, as did the notorious speech of the present Law Member in the Amritsar Congress, prove to be the prelude to his entry into the bureaucratic fold.

Wanted Fairplay.

The Bombay City Improvement Trust authorities are about to resume their retrenchment operations, but we do hope they will proceed on certain definite principles of economy and not be betrayed into a haphazard scheme of desolating the subordinate ranks. In December last when retrenchment was brewing we appealed to the authorities to examine the existence of jobs, redundant and dispensable, in the higher ranks; we suggested that certain functions could be merged to the relief of the superannuated and that the havoc of the lower ranks should be sanctioned after the scrutiny of superior offices. When retrenchment is undertaken there is a facile tendency to hew at the bottom and regard the saving of a few hundreds of rupees as a great feat, while at the same time the higher ranks are reverently spared. We publish in another column a well-informed letter from a correspondent who suggests certain lines of discriminate economy. The object of the Trust should be to get the best value for their money and changes should be introduced with special regard for efficient service. Our enquiries show that there are ways of alteration at the top which can be effected with the minimum disturbance. The authorities should also consider if the burden of work in the Estate Department and the Costs Department is so heavy as to justify the growth of vested interests. Wherever work is light, efforts should be made to amalgamate duties and save superfluous drain. Would it not be a sound course to appoint a small Committee or an independent Retrenchment Officer to examine the question, and secure an impartial programme which all can obey without heart-burning or suspicions of wire-pulling and personal preference? We would strongly urge the authorities to lay down definite principles of justice and administrative economy before they take an invidious responsibility; and the safest course is to accept the suggestion of an expeditious enquiry of the kind successfully pursued by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Germany and Islam.

During the last two decades German interest in Islamic politics and religion has perceptibly increased. Although to commercial Germany the vision of a German-controlled Berlin-Baghdad railway has receded into misty distance, political and academic circles in Germany are watching events in the Islamic world with the greatest interest. England's behaviour in territories which she "protects" in the political field, but whose people look to Allah for protection is carefully watched by German publicists, and the German press had guarded but bitter comments to make on the recent events in Egypt. In an issue of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" however, quite a different aspect of Islam is touched upon by a Professor Sachau, who claims to be in possession of Arabic manuscripts sent to him by "a learned man from the Bosphorus." Professor Sachu, who has come into contact with many cultured Muslims, writes on "Islam and Suicide." It is a very interesting article in which he points out that his Muslim friends have repeatedly observed to him "how frightful it was that Christianity recognised prostitution and suicide whereas they found no place in Islam." The professor remarks that it is well-known that Islam does not tolerate prostitution, but in Europe they are not so well aware of the fact that it considers suicide as an "indignity to the divine world-arrangements." The only place, according to him, where suicide is mentioned in the Quran is in chapter 4, verse 33, which he translates as saying "Do not kill thyself, Allah is full of pity for all". The whole Muslim religion he says is based upon confidence in God, and the word Islam itself signifies this confidence in the deity. The professor concludes with the curious comment that "Young Muslims who have long lived with us in Europe where suicide is the *ultima ratio* for our countrymen in despair and misery, will not, let us hope, graft this evil on the good stalk of pure Islam."

VITALITY IN INDIAN ART.

DR. COOMARSWAMI INTERVIEWED.

Dr. Ananda Commarswami the famous author and critic of Indian Art, at present in charge of the Indian Section in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, who has been here on a short visit was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle." Dr. Coomarswami intends spending about two or three months in India. He left Bombay yesterday and is now on his way to Agra. He will, no doubt, gather information and material both for the Museum under his direction at Boston and for the books he is desirous of writing. He is also eager to understand the new and varied impulses behind the increasing art activities in the country.

Soldier and Sage.

Although the author of the "Essays in National Idealism" does not appear to reveal the dashing fervour of the soldier he was, say, fifteen years ago he seems to make it clear that his experience and scholarly industry during the period has gained for him the wisdom of a general. He is, as he himself said, less "conservative," less absolute about "convention." The soldier is now also a sage. And, the manner in which he discussed the artistic problems presented to him showed that his point of view is the point of view no longer limited by petty boundaries and restrictions. It is evident in the opinion he expressed to our representative and subsequently in the views he expressed in a letter addressed to the Assistant Curator, of Art Section, the Prince of Wales Museum.

Fully Justified.

"I visited," he says in the letter, "the Bombay School of Art this morning. I was surprised and delighted by what I saw there, and it seems to me that Captain Solomon's enthusiasm is fully justified. I fully agree with him that Indian feeling in a work of Art implies much more than mere adherence to any convention and so I have no fear of the results of searching discipline in accurate draughtsmanship. The capacity for this kind of drawing is not to be dismissed as a dangerous European innovation but as a part of the equipment necessary to any modern artist. Not, of cotrse, that technical skill alone can form a substitute for feeling, imagination and vitality but that every craftsman must use the tools and speak in the art language of his own time".

Arbitrary and Violent.

He could not advise the abolition of free-hand. It seemed to him that "it would be, to say the least, premature to abandon freehand drawing if for no other reason, in any case, because such a break with older Indian tradition would be arbitrary and too violent."

Vitality in Mural Compositions.

He was "greatly struck with the mural compositions which I saw, especially in respect of composition and vitality. At the same time, I do think that mural surfaces and epic subjects call for a more decorative and somewhat less realistic treatment." He is looking forward, he concluded "with great interest to following the work of Bombay artists in the future more closely than I have hitherto done."

No Limits.

Could one, asked our representative, set limits to the artistic possibilities inherent in the impulses which stir the country, prescribe precisely their area of investigations and search for new forms, subjects and medium?

No. It is no longer possible to act as the *Rishis* who laid down the laws of the Shastras.

Q.—Is it advisable to think of Indian art only in terms of certain aspects of Indian Painting?

No.

Q.—Architecture, sculpture and the art-crafts are equally important?

Certainly.

Q.—Would you separate the art-crafts if you were thinking of a general advancement of Indian art?

No.

Q.—Do you think it is an error to believe that the craftsmen who created the excellent designs for the old cotton prints by means of the distinctive skill with which they manipulated the wood blocks could also provide equally distinctive wood cuts for, say, book illustration?

On the contrary, I think there is a great field open to them. And, I have, if you refer to the conclusions in my book on Rajput Painting already suggested the possibility.

Indian Textiles.

He was naturally very enthusiastic about Indian textiles. He recalled the fact that the "*Pat Ola*" the old fabric from Gujarat, was called by the identical name in Java.

(Continued on page 9.)

KING PASSES FAIR NIGHT

GENERAL CONDITION IMPROVES

BRONCHITIS NOT YET CHANGED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

An official bulletin states that the King passed a fair night. His bronchitis has not yet changed, but his general condition has improved.—Reuter.

HIS MAJESTY SLIGHTLY BETTER.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

An official bulletin issued at two in the afternoon to-day stated that the King was suffering from bronchitis due to influenza. Despite a restless night his general condition was satisfactory. The bulletin is signed by Sir Stanley Hewett, Sir Milson Rees, and Lord Dawson of Penn.

At 10-30 this morning His Majesty was slightly better and it was stated that there were no complications.—Reuter.

The King's indisposition emphasises the widespread nature of the present epidemic of influenza and colds, sufferers from which include the Archbishop of Canterbury. The official view regarding the King's health at first was that official bulletins were unnecessary and though it was elicited that three doctors were called to the palace in the morning it was intimated that this must not be regarded as unfavourable symptom as all the three on the King's staff would naturally see him even in case of slightest indisposition. Many enquirers at the palace were told that the King was remaining indoors for two or three days as a precaution, but that he would not be precluded from attending to urgent business. Shortly after the foregoing was published came an official bulletin whose reference to restless night caused some disquiet, but the fact that the Queen is keeping an engagement to attend a concert which Paderewsk is giving on behalf of the British Legion to-night is regarded as re-assuring. The Prince of Wales returned from Melton Mowbray where he had been hunting and was called by the King to the palace to-day.—Reuter.

CONSIDERATION OF PEACE PROTOCOL.

POSTPONEMENT PROBABLE.

LEAFIELD Feb. 17.

Consideration of the Protocol for pacific settlement of the International disputes continues to occupy the attention of the sub-committee appointed by the Committee of Imperial Defence to which the document has been referred. Newspapers state that although some time must still elapse this examination is complete, certain conclusions have already been reached and that these will be communicated to the Cabinet at to-morrow's meeting. The Government's official policy on the subject cannot, however, be formulated until all aspects of the complicated questions have been fully explored and its attitude determined in consultation with the Dominions. Any amendments to the Protocol which it may be found desirable to introduce will be put forward only after the approval of the Dominion Prime Ministers has been secured. It is considered probable therefore that at a meeting of the League of Nations Council which opens on March 9th Mr. Austen Chamberlain who will attend as the principal British delegate will ask that consideration of the Protocol be postponed.—B. O. W.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

DOMINIONS TO BE CONSULTED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Cabinet this morning, considered the report of the sub-committee of the committee of Imperial Defence on the Geneva Protocol. It is understood that Government intends to submit to the Dominion Governments an amended draft of the Protocol, which will subsequently be submitted to the League of Nations. It is considered that it will consequently be necessary for Mr. Chamberlain to ask the League Council, which meets on 9th March, to adjourn consideration of the matter.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND ALBANIA.

PROTEST AGAINST OIL CONCESSION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

According to the "New York Times" Mr. Hughes has instructed the American Charge d'Affaires at Tirana to protest to the Albanian Government against the granting of the oil concession to the Anglo-Persian group on the ground that it violates an open-door policy which is the condition of the American recognition of Albania.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Etherton of the Indian Army is gazetted to Command 51st London Anti-Aircraft Brigade.

In the inquest into the Croydon air smash, a verdict of death by misadventure was given on Wednesday.—Reuter.

MILL STRIKE IN SHANGHAI

30,000 MEN INVOLVED

CHINESE BOLSHEVIKS BUSY?

SHANGHAI, Feb. 18.

The strike which began in the Japanese cotton mill here last week, has spread to thirteen other mills and 30,000 operatives are now involved. Strikers attacked the mills and damaged machinery and injured half a dozen Japanese. The situation is now quieter. The trouble is partly due to various grievances such as dismissal of employees and partly to the under current of anti-Japanese feeling which, it is alleged, has been fomented by the Chinese Bolsheviks.—Reuter.

FRACAS IN CANTON.

TWO INDIANS KILLED.

CANTON, Feb. 18.

A fracas occurred on Sunday night between Yunnanese mecenaries and Indian watchmen over the possession of a motor launch and resulted in several casualities on both sides. Two Indians were killed. The affair is being investigated.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK'S TOUR.

EXPENSE NOT BORNE BY EXCHEQUER.

LEAFIELD Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons Commander Kenworthy, Liberal, raised the question whether public money had been spent on the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to East Africa.

Mr. Churchill. Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in reply:

"The visit of the Duke of York to Kenya although of undoubted value in the public interest was intended from the first to be unofficial in its character. In this respect it differs from official journeys of the Prince of Wales which are measures of State policy undertaken at the wish and upon the responsibility of the Government of the day. No charge therefore falls under the Exchequer in the present case."—B. O. W.

OPEN MARKET FOR TEA.

ATTEMPTS AT ARTIFICIAL CONTROL

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the Commons last night Mr. Albert Alexander drew attention to what he described as proposals to change the basis of market for tea sales at Mincing-lane and asked what steps the Board of Trade proposed to take to maintain the present free open market for tea.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that he was unware of the proposals, but if Mr. Alexander gave him any recent information he would inquire.

Mr. Alexander said that Sir Cunliffe-Lister ought to have been aware of private meetings held in December at Mincing-lane to alter the basis of market and that the Indian and Ceylon Tea Association agreed to withhold the supplies.

Sir Cunliffe-Lister said that his information on the subject was that the open market was completely safeguarded.

Col. Wedgwood asked if Sir Cunliffe-Lister had any means for stopping the restriction on the production of tea by the producing company.

There was no reply.—Reuter.

INDIAN RICE.

TO BE IMPORTED INTO RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.

The Rosta Agency reports that the Soviet Government has authorised import into Russia of a large quantity of Indian rice.—Reuter.

THE SHAH AND SIRDAR SIPAH

SUSPICION IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says Sirdar Sipah having secured from the Mejliss an Act transferring to him the power of the Commander-in-Chief hitherto vested in the Shah thereby establishing him as the virtual military dictator is credited in some diplomatic quarters with curious intention namely that Parliament should once more formally invite the Shah to return to his country. What exactly can be the object of such an invitation or what would follow in the event of the Shah's refusing to return under the changed conditions are matters leading to a good deal of speculation.—Reuter.

THE SHAH ASKED TO RETURN.

TEHERAN, Feb. 17.

In the Mejliss to-day the Premier declared that necessary representations had been made by means of telegrams and other communications for the return of the Shah and fresh representations would shortly be made to hasten his return from his prolonged travels.—Reuter.

RETURN HOME

KHILAFAT DELEGATION

BOMBARDMENT OF JEDDAH.

Maulanas Suleman Nadvi, Abdul Majid Baduuni and Abdul Kader Kasuri, members of the Khilafat Delegation to the Hedjaz, arrived in Bombay yesterday by S.S. "Caracovia" and were received at the Ballard Pier by Maulana Shaukat Ali and other Khilafat workers. No one was certain about their coming and, therefore, the Bombay public was not informed about receiving them. A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow at 9 p.m. in Chota Kabarstan to welcome the Deputation. The Delegation will shortly leave for Delhi and after meeting Muslim leaders there will disperse to their homes. They were received very courteously everywhere and in Egypt their reception was most cordial and enthusiastic. They won the respect and admiration of even Emir Ali and his Party and have made numerous friends. They have brought most valuable information for the deliberation of Indian Muslims.

DELEGATION INTERVIEWED.

The members of the delegation made the following statement to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle":—

We reached Jeddah on the 2nd January and left on the 30th. During our stay at Jeddah we met all the notables of Jeddah and the officials of the Hejaz Government and discussed the present situation with them. We tried to bring home to them the point of view of the Khilafat Committee of India. We frankly say that excepting those who are in some way or other connected with the present Government no one seems to have any sympathy or enthusiasm for the Jeddah Government. The whole army of Ali has very few Hedjajees, practically all the soldiers being either from Syria or Palestine. The news that the Hedjaz army has any English soldiers is also untrue; only some Russian airmen of Czarist regime are serving in it.

We are obliged to Ali for the hospitality shown to us throughout our stay in Jeddah. Wherever we went people met us with great enthusiasm on account of our being the representatives of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. Even those who did not see eye to eye with us on the question of Hedjaz were courteous and obliging. Even those who differed in their opinions from the Central Khilafat Committee admitted its unselfish efforts in the cause of Islam and recognised Muslim India as the vanguard of Islam.

NO PERMIT TO MECCA.

During our first interview with Ali and his officials we tried our best to obtain their permission for a visit to Mecca and Taif. The Sultan of Najd was glad to hear of our arrival and made all necessary arrangements for our reception in his own sphere of influence. We formally asked the permission of Jeddah Government and came to know through the Foreign Minister of Hedjaz that the royal motor car would wait for us in the morning; then we went for a farewell visit to Ali and he said to us "You have seen and heard everything here and you have seen me also now you will go and see Ibn Saud. You will have an opportunity of comparing and deciding which of us is better." We took these words for official permission and believed that no obstacle was to be placed in our way to Mecca. But after we left Ali we were told by Ali's Prime Minister that a meeting of the Cabinet would be held and the decision communicated to them the following day. We requested to be informed of the decision the same date as our journey was to begin the next morning. We were accordingly informed during the night that some ministers were to see us on this question. In the morning the Foreign Minister the Minister of Finance and the president of the Nationalist Party came to us and had a talk with us continuously for two hours and wanted us to postpone our journey. After the oral talk we wanted them to give us a written statement in this behalf to enable us to reply in writing. The Prime Minister thereupon wrote to us that we could not go to Mecca unless we (the Member of Indian Delegation) and also the Sultan of Nedjed recognised Amir Ali as the King of Hedjaz. And so long as Ibn-e-Saud as the head of the tribe of Nejd was unwilling to negotiate with Amir Ali *bona fide* King of Hedjaz, or the Hejaz Government was not in a position to believe such promises (of the Delegation of Ibn-Saud), the Indian Delegation was not to be allowed to proceed. The result of this detention was that we were unable to investigate the alleged incidents of Taif etc. and at the same time were never in a position to urge Ibn-e-Saud, to come to terms with the other party.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JEDDAH.

Q.—Reuter's Correspondent recently informed us that some persons of the foreign Consulates were wounded in the bombardment of Jeddah by Sultan. What have you to say about this?

Answer:—The thing is this: The Sultan is not attacking Jeddah seriously on account of these foreign Consulates. We had reliable information that the Sultan of Nejd wrote to these foreign Consuls thrice and on each occasion he suggested some means of their safety. His first suggestion was that the members of each Consulate along with their respective subjects should temporarily shift to some other place of safety, this suggestion was rejected. Then came another suggestion to the effect that the Consulate should stay at some specified place outside Jeddah taking their subjects along with them this too was rejected; the third proposal was that all foreign subjects should hoist their respective national flags on their premises to differen-

(Continued on next page.)

POET COMES HOME

TOUR HAMPERED BY ILLNESS

DOCTORS SUGGEST COMPLETE REST.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Doctor Tagore who returned from his tour in South America and Europe, yesterday, said:—

"I had an invitation from Peru to be present at the Centenary Celebrations of their National Independence in December last and I started from France but I fell ill on the way and was detained at Buenos Aires, the capital of the Argentine Republic. The people there were very kind to me indeed and kept me quietly in retirement until I felt better. The doctor, however, advised me not to run any risk by going to Peru. Therefore, I returned to Europe and went to Italy where also I had a very warm and kindly reception. Then again I fell ill. I had to come away without going through my engagements or attending to the invitations from Rome, Naples, Venice and several other towns. The only place I could go to and address the public in Italy was Milan. The doctors in Italy also advised me not to strain myself too much. So I had to give up my tour and come back to India. I had, however, an opportunity to feel the genuine kindness of the people of Italy and when I am well I hope to go back to Italy again and fulfil my promise to them to return. Both in South America and in Italy I was laid up in bed a great part of the time and I am still quite unable to undertake any public engagements whatever. My doctors have ordered me complete rest as the only remedy which will lead to my recovery."

ALLEGED SINO-JAP-RUSSIAN TREATY.

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Peking.—The Foreign Office emphatically denies the "Lokalanzeiger" report.—Reuter.

A Berlin message of February 14th said "That the treaty between Russia, Japan and China was signed at Peking in January is an assertion of the "Lokalanzeiger" which publishes details of the alleged secret clauses".

EGYPTIAN COTTON GOODS.

GOVT. ABOLISHES DUTY.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.

Government has decided to abolish the duty on locally manufactured cotton goods which are thus enabled to compete more favourably with the Manchester product.—Reuter.

EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH.

TAKES SEAT IN LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Earl Asquith took his seat in the House of Lords sponsored by Earls Beauchamp and Balfour. Attendance was larger than in customary even at full dress debates. Many peeresses and distinguished strangers were to be seen in the galleries. The space in the front of the throne reserved for Privy Councillors was crowded with Ministers and ex-Ministers. There was a huge attendance of Members of the House of Commons. Earl Asquith appeared to find the elaborate ceremonial more embarrassing than any event in his public career.—Reuter.

LORD CURZON'S WELCOME.

LEAFIELD Feb. 17.

There was a large attendance of Peers in the House of Lords when the former Minister Mr. Asquith took his seat as Earl of Oxford and Asquith. The Liberal ex-Premier was introduced by the Earl Beauchamp, Liberal Leader in the House of Lords, and the Earl of Balfour. Lord Balfour is a Conservative and his sponsorship of the new peer was a striking departure from tradition for both sponsors are usually men of the same political party. But it is recalled that Earl Balfour played a similar part when he was the best man at Mr. Asquith's wedding thirty years ago. In fact the two statesmen although antagonist in politics have been close personal friends throughout their careers. After the ceremony of introduction was over Marquess Curzon extended a welcome to the Earl of Oxford saying that his addition to the membership of that house was an honour to them all.—B. O. W.

A FORMER CALCUTTA MERCHANT.

HIS MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. James Prophit, a former Calcutta merchant, has left 219,793 sterling. He gives 500 sterling to the Staff Provident Fund of the Oriental Club, London, and the residue, on the death of his sister, to the trust fund of which half will be applied to an enquiry into the treatment and cure of tuberculosis and the other half to similar enquiry into cancer. The board of trustees will consist of the Chairmen of Barclay's and the Chartered Banks and Presidents of the College of Surgeons and the Law Society. The death duties will reduce the value of the bequest to about 150,000 sterling.—Reuter.

SPECIFIC DUTY

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

WHOLE-TIME PRESIDENT FOR ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning to consider official bills. Only six unimportant questions were answered.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao put a private question asking for the publication of the correspondence with the Secretary of State and the text of the bill to be introduced in Parliament to give effect to the Lee Report.

The Home Member replied that the correspondence could not be published. He had requested a simultaneous publication in India of the bill or at least its main provisions. He could not agree to Mr. Rao's suggestion that the bill be not passed by Parliament until its provisions were considered by the members of the Assembly. Neither he nor the Secretary of State could control the course of the legislation in Parliament. He would, however, forward the questions asked to-day and his answers, to the India Office.

On the motion of Mr. Bhore the Assembly agreed to elect the Standing Emigration Committee.

TARIFF ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir Charles Innes moved for a select committee on his bill amending the Tariff Act. He assured Mr. Willson that he had no intention to push the bill and that he was, therefore, asking the committee to report within three weeks by which time the views of the trades affected could be received and considered. Two important changes proposed by the bill were to have a specific duty on sugar and cigarettes. He explained the change in respect of sugar at some length. He said the decision to make the duty specific was arrived at as far back as July last. The question was examined by the Commerce Department and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. The latter recommended decidedly that a specific duty should be imposed. The Commerce Member recalled that the Fiscal Commission had also recommended a specific duty. The reason for the proposed change was that at present considerable fluctuations occurred in the customs revenue from imported sugar. He showed that while the tariff valuation was Rs. 32/4 per cwt. in 1921 it fell to Rs. 26/4 in 1922 and to Rs. 16/4 in 1923. It rose to Rs. 17/12 in 1924 and fell to Rs. 17/8 per cent. in 1925. The revenue from sugar duy was six and a half crores in 1921-22. It fell by two crores in 1922-23 and by another crore in 1923-24. All this was due to big variations in the valuation. Now that the price of sugar had very much come down he hoped the House would agree that Government should not lose its revenue from this source. The proposed specific duty would bring in revenue without any additional burden. He said that every four annas difference in tariff valuation made them lose twenty-two and half lakhs. In 1926 therefore at the present rate they stood to lose about fifty to sixty lakhs of revenue.

Touching on the question of cigarettes, he said their experience was that the present high rate of 75 per cent. duty was working hardly on the trade. Some unknown brands of cigarettes were coming in and in order to value them they had to depend upon invoices which were generally under-estimated. They could resort to buying them at invoice price which provision was however, illusory because if resorted to it would mean heavy loss. It was now proposed that one flat rate of duty should be imposed on cigarettes. He assured that he would fully discuss the position in the select committee and would have an open mind to consider all the points raised.

MR. WILLSON'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Willson representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce renewed his protest against the motion of the Commerce Member. He said it was the strong opinion of the commercial community that bills affecting the principles of tariffs should be circulated for the expression of public opinion before they passed into law. The present bill in proposing to change *ad valorem* duties to specific affected change in principle and should have therefore been circulated. He was not, however, pressing his motion for circulation as the Commerce Member had himself given three weeks' time. Mr. Willson felt that this time was inadequate and wondered why when the decision in favour of specific duty was arrived at in July the Bill was not introduced at an early stage and ample time allowed to the public. Even if the bill had been introduced early in January they would have had two and half months to consider it.

Mr. Jinnah thought the change proposed in respect of cigarettes would weigh heavily on those who smoked cheap cigarettes. At present, the duty was paid according to the value of cigarettes. The rich paid more for costly cigarettes while the poor paid less for the cheap ones. Now the rich and poor would be paying the same duty.

NO STRONG CASE.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said there was an important principle underlying the bill. When prices were high *ad valorem* duty was kept in order to obtain more revenue and now that prices were falling specific duty was being resorted to. He recalled that one argument in favour of *ad valorem* duty held by the Government was that when prices fell the consumer benefitted. Now that the prices were falling Government on the other hand was proposing specific duty. Supposing the prices rose would the Commerce Member again help the Finance Member by coming back to the House for imposing *ad valorem* duty? No strong arguments had been put forward in favour of the change and he warned the Commerce Member that unless a

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BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES

BONA FIDE OF RESOLUTION QUESTIONED

GOVT. "TERRORISING M. L. C'S TO SUBMISSION."

MUSLIM-INDEPENDENT COMBINATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The defeat of the Swarajist amendment was a foregone conclusion when all persuasion to unite the Swarajists and Independents failed even at the eleventh hour, but the warning of Mr. J M. Sengupta was most appropriate. Having once committed to a policy of killing diarchy how they could support to restore it whatever Ministry was formed. Unless the present system was either ended or mended their attitude towards it would be one of unceasing opposition. Mr. J. M. Sengupta's defence was undoubtedly the ablest one. He adverted to the fact that the minority on the Muddiman Committee including Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, ex-Member of the Madras Executive Council, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, ex-Member the Viceroy's Executive Council, Dr. Paranjpye ex-Minister, Bombay Government and Mr. M. A. Jinnah of 1924 had all condemned diarchy as unacceptable. It was at a time when their report had gone accross the seas for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India, that the Bengal Government sought the opportunity of getting the verdict from the Bengal Council that diarchy was acceptable. He condemned the indescent haste on the part of Government to rush the resolution in Council within four days' notice, although the standing order provided that a notice of a resolution should be given at least 21 days before. Mr. Sengupta next questioned the *bonafide* of the resolution. There was purpose behind it he declared. Government wanted by carrying the resolution in the House to demonstrate before the world that Bengal supported diarchy. In 1924, the Nationalists refused to accept Ministry unless certain conditions were satisfied. Not only had those conditions not been satisfied, but assaults on their liberty had been made. Without trial two members of the Council had been cast into prison. Popular opinion had been throttled, Ordinances promulgated. He noticed no change in the heart of Government who asked them to accept ministry on their own conditions and terms. The peroration of the opposition leader was most eloquent. "I ask" he said, "whether my friends would accept Ministery on the conditions of Government. They are practically terrorising you not only to co-operation, but to submission."

Confusion arose on the utter misunderstanding of a statement made by Mr. Shibasekhareswar Roy pointing out that last time he opposed Ministry because he was then dissatisfied with the personnel of the Ministry. Mahomedan members took the cue and protested that Hindu members were opposed to Mahomedan Ministry. One of them emphatically declared that he as a Swarajist had nourished no disregard either for Mr. Fazlul Huq or to Mr. Ghuznavi. He opposed Ministry because they were committed to a policy of obstruction, but this time they would lend their entire support to a Mahomedan ministry. Outburst on these misrepresented communal bogey went long enough till Mr. Shibasekhareswar Roy told the President: "How long am I to listen to misrepresentation, Sir? I never meant what is imputed to me." The President intervened that on this question no communal question should be introduced. From this time a curious change in all Mahomedan members was noticeable. No serious attempt was made to wipe out the bitterness caused in the midst of the debate, but it had the determining effect on the voting. As almost all Mahomedan members voted for the resolution on the appointment of Ministers.

Mr. Bomkesh Chakravarty, leader of the Independent Party also spoke, but it lacked certain amount of ardour. Had he thrown his lot definitely on the Swarajists' side Bengal Nationalists would not have sustained a defeat so incomprehensible.

SIR A. RAHIM.

Sir Abdur Rahim in moving the resolution to make provision in the Budget for Ministers' salaries said that since the rejection of the demand for Ministers' salaries by the Council Ministers had resigned and the transferred subjects had been administered by the Governor, but this temporary arrangement could not be continued indefinitely. It was, therefore, thought necessary by the Governor to consider whether or not an attempt should be made if it was so desired to provide for Ministers' salaries in the Budget for the next year. By this resolution Government desired to know whether the Council wanted that there should be Ministers or not. When this question was debated in the Council on previous occasions it was in the minds of some of the members mixed up with the question of the personnel of the Mmisters. The vote on the last two occasions was not on any clear issue. The question was whether there should be dyarchy or not; whether the reforms were to be rejected or carried on. It would be remembered that the Governor had a conference at Government House with some representative members of the Council and it was decided that the best way of ascertaining the wishes of the Council in this matter would be by moving a resolution. That resolution was now placed before the Council and if the Council did not want the salaries of the Ministers to be provided for in the Budget then there would be no Ministers in the Cabinet and the result would be that the transferred subjects would be transferred back to the Governor-in-Council. He next pointed out what would happen if the

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ALLEGED WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

MARRIED WOMAN KIDNAPPED?

STORY OF ELOPEMENT.

The story of how Mrs. Ethel Maud Gilbert was enticed away from the lawful protection of her husband and how she was persuaded even to leave her two sons at the instigation of persons alleged to be engaged in 'White Slave Traffic' was told in the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday.

The accused persons are Louis Victor Barcelly, Yvone Fern and Charles Perett.

WIFE'S STORY.

Mrs. Gilbert in her evidence said that she was married to Mr. William Ferdinand Gilbert in February 1912. She knew Yvone Fern, the second accused since her school days. Even after her marriage when Yvone left with her husband for Persia where Mr. Fern was working in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd., Yvone used to send her letters occasionally. In April 1924 Yvone returned to Bombay from Persia and the old friendship was revived. Accused No. 1 Louis Victor Barcelly was introduced to her and her husband by Yvone as the friend of Yvone's husband. That was in August 1924. Both the accused used to pay occasional visits to Mrs. Gilbert and she too on many occasions had motor rides and had been to cinema shows in their company. While they had been to a cinema show accused No. 3 was introduced to her by accused No. 1 as his friend. On their return after dropping her children at her house, they had a long drive, Perett (accused No. 3) and she in one victoria and Yvone and Barcelly in another. It was on this occasion that the scheme was hatched of leaving her husband and casting her lot with Perett who she was given to understand was a bachelor. Continuing Mrs. Gilbert described their frequent meetings at a tailor's shop (Ramji Bhagwan) at Crawford Market where they four discussed their plans and finally decided to elope to Madras—Yvone and Barcelly to pass off as Mrs. and Mr. Green and she and Perett as Mrs. and Mr. Cooke. It was on or about 9th September 1924 that she packed her belongings in a trunk, took her jewellery worth about Rs. 3,000 and withdrew her savings from Post Office amounting to Rs. 900 and joined the three accused at the tailor's shop preparatory to leaving for Madras. She then narrated how she was first taken to Bassein, then to Kalyan and finally took a train to Madras. At first they had proposed to hire one house in Madras for them all but Perett dissuaded her from that plan telling that as the 'Greens' were so to speak stranded, they would be a burden on their purse. The key of her trunk containing her belongings and money was with Perett who used to give her some money. Proceeding Mrs. Gilbert dwelt upon their life at Madras where contrary to their promise the men squandered all her money and it was the women that were made to work and earn. They visited hotels and restaurants, played music and had a gay time until a notice inserted by her husband in the Agony columns of a newspaper caught her eye and she decided to come to Bombay and join him.

HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. William Ferdinand Gilbert, Deputy Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, in the course of his evidence stated that soon after the disappearance of his wife on the 9th September 1924, he discovered that all the three accused had also made themselves scarce in Bombay. The wife of accused No. 3, who was a ticket-collector working under him at Victoria Terminus, reported to the police that her husband had deserted her and her children. Another fact that made him connect the accused with the disappearance of his wife was that his servant Anthony who helped his wife to take away the trunks saw the three accused meet her at the tailor's shop. Accused No. 3 even asked Anthony to leave his service and recommended him a job. When he went to the tailor's shop, the tailor also corroborated the servant's story which confirmed his doubts and he reported the matter to the C.I.D. who subsequently traced the accused.

Further hearing of the case is adjourned.

Mr. M. B. Kolacker, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader prosecuted while Mr. Sopher, pleader appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2. Accused No. 3 was defended by Mr. Jacob pleader.

"LA FAVORITA".

ITALIAN OPERA GOING STRONG.

Last night, the Italian Opera Company gave a fine account of themselves in "La Favorita". Betty Lyda was not there, but Signorina Varco and F. Izal came up to expectations; so did the pass-worried Friar. The touch of sensuous rapture gave the performance a thrill of bewildering success.

In parts it looked like a piece of strident, ritualistic, performance of the Catholic Church; indeed in the last Act, the beautiful duet of the heroine and hero could not gain a repetition as the audience sat in mute, religious silence at the sight of the Cross, and listened to the vesper music. The artists, especially F. Izal, were disobliging because in response to cheers they would only bow without singing. The Hero was a slow success until Act IV. when he came up to the standard of mystic tragedy.

To-day they give "La Boheme"; to-morrow "Carmen."

BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

A deputation of some Bohra gentlemen waited on Tuesday on the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, with a representation demanding exemption of Bohra wakfs from the operation of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923, and not on His Excellency the Governor as stated in our yesterday's issue. Mr. Jadhav is receiving another deputation to-day urging the immediate application of the Act to Bohras.

SPECIFIC DUTY.

(Continued from page 7).

strong case was made out the Bill might be delayed.

ADVANTAGE OF SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Sir Campbell Rhodes who was a member of the Fiscal Commission emphasised that the recommendation in favour of specific duty was made because when prices were low it served the purpose of protection for local industries by preventing dumping of cheap goods while when prices were high no such protection was needed. He hoped that members of the select committee would keep this in view. Specific duties were of great advantage to merchants because they knew what duty to pay. As it was the consumer suffered because the merchant who sold his goods practically eight months in advance made sure that he did not suffer by any fluctuations by the time the goods arrived.

DR. GOUR'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Gour moved the omission of provision that the select committee should report [illegible] three weeks.

Sir Charles Innes opposed it as its effect would amount to the same as circulation, because the Bill could not be disposed of this Session. He warned against serious effect of Dr. Gour's insidious proposal on trade. If the bill was circulated and was in the country till September trade would be disorganized.

Dr. Gour's amendment was rejected and the motion of the Commerce Member appointing a select committee was passed. The select committee consists of Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Wilson, Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. Ikbal, Mr. Subrahmakam Chetty, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Commerce Member and some others.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY BILL.

Mr. Graham next moved the following proviso to be added to clause two of the President's salary bill:—

"The elected President of the Legislative Assembly shall not during his tenure of that office practise any profession or engage in any trade or undertake for remuneration any employment other than his duties as president of the Legislative Assembly." Some legal discussion took place on a point raised by Sir Campbell Rhodes and on the motion of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar whether the President should be allowed to be a shareholder and director of a joint stock company. The position of Mr. Iyengar was contested by Mr. Jinnah. Pundit Motilal strongly supported Mr. Iyengar against Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Gour strongly associated himself with Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Willson described this as falling out of lawyers. (Laughter.)

Mr. D. P. Sinha said that after seeing Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Gour standing together he must revise his view that birds of same feathers flocked together. Dr. Gour enjoyed the unenviable position of being a bird without feathers or a sheep outside the flock in the house (Laughter).

Dr. Gour asked whether these personal remarks were in order.

The president said they referred to Dr. Gour in his public capacity. (Renewed laughter).

Sir Henry Stanyon advised caution and moved an adjournment to further consider the draft amendment.

The adjournment motion as well as Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's amendments were rejected, and the original amendment of Mr. Graham was passed.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

After the President's salary bill had been passed, Sir Alexander Muddiman moved for the consideration of the Obscene Publications Bill in the light of the report of the Select Committee on it.

Mr. Rama Iyengar moved an amendment so that exception might be made not only to any representation sculptured, engraved or painted etc., but also the books, pamphlets, writing, drawing or painting kept or used *bona fide* for religious purposes.

Mr. Neogy, Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. B. C. Pal supported the amendment, which was pressed to division and carried by 45 votes against 35.

There were other amendments on the agenda to this bill, consideration of which was postponed to Friday.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

HON. SIR LESLIE MILLER.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Hon. Sir Leslie Miller, once a judge of the Madras High Court and latterly of Mysore who was here in connection with the session of the Council of State died this afternoon in Hindu Rao Hospital.—A.P.

GERMAN FINANCIAL SCANDALS.

PAYMENTS TO RUHR INDUSTRIALISTS

BERLIN, Feb. 17.

The question of payments by Government to the Ruhr industrialists during the period of inflation has been attracting considerable attention in Germany along with other financial scandals. A memorandum submitted to the Reichstag by Government points out that these payments were in the nature of compensation to certain industrial firms in the Ruhr and other occupied territories on account of deliveries in kind made by them to the "micum" or the Inter-Allied Commission of Control over works and mines on the cessation of passive resistance. The memorandum denies the press allegations that 700 million reichmarks were repaid in December and says that agreement for immediate payment provided for the reduction of debts by over 200 million reichmarks and out of 220 million reichsmarks paid in December only one-half was cash. Government has decided, for reasons of economy, to pay the balance and now asks the Reichstag to sanction the payments already made.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES.

(Continued from page 7.)

resolution was accepted. Government would then make provision in the Budget for Ministers' salaries and the Governor would appoint Ministers. Then a very important question would arise: whether the Ministers appointed by the Governor had the confidence of the House or not. He was authorised to announce that the Governor would give ample opportunity to the members of the House to raise that question and if a vote of want of confidence in the Ministers who should be appointed was passed His Excellency would ask for their resignation.

The next question would be the amount of the salaries of the Ministers. For that purpose there would be an opportunity for discussion when the Council dealt with the grant to fix their salaries.

SWARAJIST AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in moving an amendment providing that consideration of the matter should be postponed *sine die* said that it was no part of the duty of members of the Council to say whether a provision should be made in the Budget for the salaries of Ministers. That duty rested with the Governor in the first instance. He could appoint Ministers and once the appointments had been made, Government was bound to provide for the grant of salaries. Government wanted to know whether the Council desired Ministers or not. The speaker's answer to that would be to help neither the Government nor the Governor. His reasons were that it did not require a very great brain to comprehend that the European group in the Council would support any Ministry and that the Nationalist Party would support a Ministry under certain conditions. He had made it clear that the Swarajists were opposed to diarchy on principle, but they would work the constitution if certain conditions were satisfied. The resolution if carried would leave Government and the Governor in exactly the same position as before. The question which the Governor ought to ascertain was not whether the Council wanted a Ministry or not, but whether the parties which were in favour of having a Ministry and opposed to obstruction on principle could combine to form a Ministry. It was, therefore, not a *bona fide* resolution. There was a purpose behind it. Due notice had not been given and he asked the reason for the hurry which he described as indecent. He said that what it was intended to do by the resolution was if possible to divide the Nationalists as it was known that the Swarajists were in a minority and to divide also the Liberals who had been working in the Council with the Swarajists.

Continuing Mr. Sen Gupta said that since January and February last year certain demands had been made by the Swarajists and Nationalists for changes in the constitution, but they had been brushed aside. Government said that it was impossible to work diarchy unless, of course, it was worked according to the wishes of the Indian Civil Service. Minister after Minister who had had experience of the system had given his opinion before the Muddiman Committee that diarchy was unworkable and it was an open secret that the minority report endorsed that view. By bringing the resolution before the Council Government wanted the members to say that notwithstanding that Minority report signed by Liberals and Nationalists a majority of Bengal members of the Council were in favour of running diarchy.

After referring to the arrests made under the Ordinance and the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by certification Mr. Sen Gupta asked the members not to accept the resolution on the ground that there had been no change of heart.

Kumar Sahib Shekharaswar Roy moved an amendment urging that the personnel of the Ministry should be announced before the introduction of the Budget but he subsequently withdrew it.

Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury moved an amendment for the postponement of consideration of the resolution until Government had ascertained the views of all parties.

Mr. B. Chakravarty said that the Nationalists had not accepted the policy of obstruction in the Council for the sake of obstruction. They were of opinion that a Ministry with collective responsibility as opposed to Ministers chosen in an haphazard fashion should be formed as early as possible. Referring to the resolution he said that a provision for the salaries of Ministers should in law be included in the Budget and it seemed curious that Government should ask the Council to recommend the resolution to Government itself in view of the policy of responsive co-operation adopted by the Nationalist Party and in view of the fact that Government had not been at all responsive. As regards Rai Harendranath Chowdhury's amendment, the Nationalists as a party did not propose to take any part in the voting.

Mr. Nurul Huq Chaudhury (Swarajist) said that the Mohammedan members of the party to which he belonged would not allow Government to work diarchy. That was the reason why they refused to allow the salaries of the two Mohammedan Ministers to be passed by the Council. As Swarajists their attitude was that there should be an understanding between the Hindus and the Mohammedans and it was with that end in view that they had entered the Council.

Mr. Devi Prasad Khaitan said that the Council should not abandon the reforms and it would be prudent to pass the resolution and later to express an opinion as to whether the House had confidence in the Ministers who might be selected.

Sir Hugh Stephenson was in favour of administration by representatives of the people. The question as to whether there should be Ministers or not was not an academic one but a most urgent political problem. There was a clear necessity for the resolution and on behalf of Government he would say that the postponement of the question *sine die* would be interpreted by Government as a clear answer in the negative and no provision would be made for the salaries of Ministers.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The amendments were rejected and the original resolution was carried by 75 votes to 51. In the division differences in the Independent Party were shown; a few voted in favour of the resolution though several joined the Swarajists in opening it. Some of the prominent members of the party including the leader Mr. B Chakravarty remained neutral on the Swarajist amendment, the defeat of which was anticipated, while several voted against the Swarajists. The Independent Party's amendment was supported by the Swarajists. The latter did not refrain from voting on the resolution, but Mr. B. Chakravarty did not vote, though the majority of the members of his party joined the Swarajists in opposing it.—A. P.

"A DAY OF SHAME."

BUREAUCRACY'S FRAGILE REED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 18.

Universal comment on yesterday's vote is that it was a day of shame for Bengal. It has humiliated not only Bengal but the whole of India. "Forward" emphasises Sir Abdur Rahim's resolution was a trap and the trap was laid with all dexterity, and the unscrupulous daring associated with the bureaucracy. It is a fragile reed on which bureaucracy has depended. Conspirators and sycophants have not maintained Government long in its place, whole and entire. The reed is sure to break before long, and throw off the burden on it.

ALL NOT OVER.

BENGAL REACTIONARY PRESS CAUTIOUS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Commenting on yesterday's decision of the Bengal Legislative Council, the "Statesman" says: Dyarchy which was last summer joyously acclaimed by the Swarajists as dead is at least temporarily alive again in the province.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: The opposition of Government to the Independent Party's amendment confirms the suspicion that the anxiety of the bureaucracy to revive drarchy is dictated by considerations other than the desire to promote the cause of responsible Government.

"Forward" says: The moral victory belongs to the Swarajists. The permutation and combination of nominated and non-official vote, the European block and a few place-hunters must show it is a fragile on which the bureaucracy has depended and the reed is sure to break before long and throw off the burden on it.

The "Englishman" says: Though Government is to be congratulated on the signal success and the Council upon a dawn of reason, it is not to be thought that all is over.

The "Bengalee" says: Both the Government and the Opposition and the Council would do well and wisely to recognise frankly the altered conditions in which they stand to-day as compared with last year.—A. P.

BENGAL PRESIDENT'S SALARY

RS. 3000 FIXED BY COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The President's salary bill was passed to-day at the Bengal Legislative Council without much discussion. The sitting of the Council lasted a little over an hour, of which interpellations took twenty minutes. Attendance was not large and the visitors galleries were almost empty.

The Maharaja of Nadia introduced a bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It consisted of one section giving occupancy right to persons holding lands for more than twelve years in certain areas. The bill was passed without opposition.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim next introduced a bill to determine the salary of the elected President of the Bengal Legislative Council. Besides the preamble, there was only one section fixing the salary of the President (a whole time officer) at the rate of Rs. 3,000 a month.

There was only one amendment fixing the salary at Rs. 2,000, moved by Nurul Huq Chowdhury (Swarajist).

The amendment was negatived 52 voting for and 61 against it.

The bill as introduced was passed without a division.

INTERPELLATIONS: HOUSE SEARCHES IN DACCA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Mr. S. N. Haldar asked a question on house searches at Dacca. He enquired whether one European officer with a subordinate officer entered the zenana in the house of Babu Kunia Lal Das brother of Rai Pyarilal Das Bahadur M. L. C. at Dacca without any warning.

Sir Hugh Stethenson replying said that the house was entered with the permission of its owner. The actual room in which ladies of the house had congregated was, however, only entered by the Inspector (a high caste Brahmin) in company with Babu Kunjalal Das. No house search was made but with the consent of the occupier.

The house was entered in order to ascertain whether a person who had just escaped from the house next door was concealing in it.

Replying to the same member as to whether enquiry had been made into the allegations regarding the conduct of house searches at Dacca on 26th June last Sir Hugh Stephenson stated that an enquiry was made on the spot by the Additional Superintendent of Police, Dacca and no action was taken as the complaint was not substantiated. In view of the enquiry held by the Additional Superintendent of Police no further enquiry was considered necessary.

Replying to a question of Mr. Anil Baran Roy, who is detained under Regulation III, the Home Member denied that some of the persons arrested under Regulation III of 1818 on the 25th October last were arrested for their whirlwind campaign of anti-Government speeches and not for taking part in any terrorist conspiracy.

In another question Mr. Anil Baran Roy asked: Will the Hon. member in charge of the Political Department be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation has been arrested at the instigation of the Calcutta Police with the authorities of which he came into conflict on more occasions than one in defence of the the rights of the Calcutta public and of the Calcutta Corporation.

Sir Hugh Stphenson replies. No. It is not a fact.

BANK OF INDIA

MOMBASSA AFFAIRS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Bank of India Ltd. was held yesterday, when the Bank's Mombassa affairs came in for serious consideration by Mr. S. R. Bomanji and Mr. P. D. Shamdasani. The latter elicited from the Manager the statement that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, was involved in the closing of the Mombassa Branch. Mr. Shamdasani however, stated his belief that the position of the Bank was the strongest and said that he would advise everyone to transact business with the Bank of India.

In reply to Mr. Shamdasani, in regard to the Indianisation of the staff, the Chairman said that one Indian was in entire charge of their Branch at Ahmedabad, 14 Indians were in covenanted service, one Indian was getting a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month, while one was getting Rs. 750 p. m. and another Rs. 600 p. m.

A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in a later issue of "The Chronicle".

TO THE RESCUE OF LABRADOR.

'STRATHCONA SECOND'S' ADVENTUROUS TRIP.

LEAFIELD Feb. 17.

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell who has for many years been engaged in philanthropic work in Labrador has acquired a small steel vessel which was formerly a yacht ninety feet long for the purpose of carrying necessaries to remote stations and conveying to hospitals he has established those who are ill or injured. The vessel which is named "Strathcona second" will undertake an adventurous twothousand fivehundred miles journey to Labrador under her own power and on arrival will take the place of the former "Strathcona" which after many years' service was nipped in the ice off this formidable coast and was lost. Not only has Dr. Grenfell cared for bodily ills of the population but he is organising them industrially and making their lives less primitive as well as establishing schools and orphanages. "Strathcona the Second" will sail from Yarmouth on June 1st under a volunteer captain and crew who have offered their services in appreciation of Dr. Grenfell's work.—B. O. W.

MOSUL COMMISSION.

BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH INTERPRETERS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Sir Walter Defrece with regard to the Turkish interpreters in the Mosul Commission, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the British Government had protested in this connection and added that the matter was within the competence of the League of Nations which had been fully informed of the facts.—Reuter.

TUBERCULOSIS ON DECLINE.

HEALTH MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

LEAFIELD Feb. 17.

Reviewing the work of approved societies under National Health Insurance Acts Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated that during the past year no less than £14 millions had been distributed in cash benefits to ailing members of such societies and ten million pounds had been paid in medical benefits. He expressed special gratification at the work done in dealing with tuberculosis. Great efforts in the past had in fact resulted in considerable abatement of tuberculosis. They might fairly say it was on the decline to-day.—B. O. W.

RETIRING AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

EMBARKS FOR NEW YORK.

LEAFIELD Feb. 17.

Mr. Kellogg, retiring Ambassador and Mrs. Kellogg, left London to-day for Southampton where they embarked on the liner "Berengaria" for New York. A distinguished company saw them off at Waterloo station including a representative of the King, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and members of the Diplomatic Corps.—B. O. W.

GERMAN TRADE.

BRITAIN'S FEAR OF COMPETITION.

APPEAL FOR RECIPROCITY OF TREATMENT.

HAMBURG, Feb. 17.

Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador at Berlin in a speech at a banquet on the occasion of opening of the British Board of Commerce at which prominent British and German merchants, Burgomaster and Consular officials were present referred to the danger to England of German competition and said there must be absolute equality and reciprocity of treatment between the two countries. Negotiators of the Anglo-German Treaty had agreed that the liberal tariff and customs duty accorded to German goods by England should be reciprocated by Germany whilst the arbitrary regime of prohibitions and licenses should be abolished. He was convinced that if the stipulation of the Anglo-German agreement were carried out in good faith Anglo-German trade would exceed past records to mutual advantage. It was in these circumstances that the British Board of Commerce at Hamburg came into existence and he felt sure that it would render service to both the countries.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON DRUG CONVENTION.

GENEVA, Feb. 17.

In an atmosphere of lassitude the Opium Conference to-day concluded discussion on the chapter on the Drug Convention relating to the Central Board of Control on International traffic in Narcotic drugs and adopted the Italian proposal that the members of the Board shall be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations. The United States and Germany shall be invited to nominate an individual on the Electoral Body; in choosing members on the Board, the Electoral Body shall take into consideration the necessity of including a just proportion of persons from manufacturing, producing and consuming countries; the Board shall consist of eight members.

The German delegate Von Eckardt submitted the following statement: "Being one of the most important manufacturing countries Germany could not sign the Convention unless he absence of a German expert from the Central Board was avoided." He added that as the article in the draft Convention referring to the subject made the exercise of electoral rights subject to ratification of the Convention Germany could not exercise that right first.

The election of the members of the Central Board has been concluded. The reservation will not exist when a German expert is elected. The Conference adjourned till to-morrow in order to enable the drafting committee to put final touches on the chapter dealing with the Central Board. It is significant that out of 39 States attending the assembling of the Conference in November only twenty voted to-day.—Reuter.

RETURN HOME.

(Continued from previous page.)

tiate them from others in the time of attack. This too was rejected.

The armies of Asyd are attacking Jeddah from the Northern and Southern sides, but the chief pressure is on the Northern side which is the nearest approach to Jeddah.

Now all the Consulates are in this Northern side where are also Amar Ali's residential quarters, his offices, his magazines and arsenal etc. On the same side is the Military Headquarters of Ali. Naturally Ibne-Saud's armies shall try to bombard the magazine and the Military Headquarter, and thus there is every likelihood of the damages to the neighbouring houses.

IBN SAUD NOT WOUNDED.

Q.—Was Ibn-saud wounded in leg by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane?

A.—While we were there the rumour was afloat that a Bedouin was came lately from Hidda to Jeddah saw with his own eyes some negros carrying a wounded noble personage on a throne and this wounded cripple was no other than Ibn-e-Saud, but Sheikh Fayed Khatib, the Foreign Minister of Jeddah, authoritatively informed us that the news was altogether untrue.

Q.—What about food supplies to Mecca?

A.—The real port of food traffic is Jeddah which has been closed by Emir Ali. The people of Mecca for a time suffered badly, but then Ibn-e-Saud arranged to get one thousand camel loads of dates and also other provisions of food from Nejd. Now Caravans are regularly coming to Mecca. Besides food supplies are now brought to Mecca on boats via Quanfaza (Kaufaza) which is in possession of Ibn-e-Saud.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rangoon Feb. 16.—The Chief Justice and Justice Maung Gyi summarily dismissed the appeal of three monks and Burmese laymen who were sentenced to several years' rigorous imprisonment at the last High Court Criminal Sessions for attempted murder of an American, Professor Gleason, and his wife in October last.—A.P.

Under the auspices of the Burma Provincial Hindu Sabha, Rangoon, with Rao Bahadur S. R. Reddiar in the Chair a mass meeting of the Hindu community, on Saturday, the 14th inst. protested against the contemplated acquisition of the Hindu public cremation ground at Kemmendina.

Owing to the casual attacks of plague, the probability of its increase and the outbreak of measles in the town the Patna baby week show has been postponed from the 27th instant to the end of March.—A.P.

The annual general meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League which was to have been held on February 21st has been postponed for the present.

SUPREME COURT IN INDIA

DR. GOUR'S RESOLUTION LOST

SWARAJISTS VOTE WITH GOVT.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Dr. Gour at to-day's Legislative Assembly's sitting moved a resolution for the establishment of a Supreme Court in India. He gave the history of the issue which was also raised in the first Assembly. He considered that when the reforms granted them a federal constitution then the establishment of a Supreme Court became essential. It existed in other Dominions. India had enough legal talent and the Privy Council had recognised this talent. Moreover it was in the interest of India herself that a Supreme Judiciary be set up to interpret the constitutional law when difference of opinion arose. The Supreme Court would cost only six lakhs a year, but its advantages to the country would be immense.

SIR HENRY STANYON'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Henry Stanyen in opposing the resolution moved by Dr. Gour called it premature. The power of the Crown to exercise the prerogative was unlimited and could not be impaired by the establishment of a Supreme Court. From all self-governing Dominions, an appeal could lie to His Majesty-in-Council against the decision of the highest courts of judicature. In special cases, limitations upon the right of people imposed by local enactments were disregarded and special leave for appeal was given. There could be appeals to His Majesty-in-Council not only in civil, but also in criminal cases. Dr. Gour was mistaken if he was under the impression that by the establishment of a Supreme Court in India he could do away with the prerogative of the Crown. Of course, there were Supreme Courts in the Self-Governing Colonies, but the jurisdiction of the Crown was always paramount. Moreover, the Colonial Supreme Courts had been established only after responsible Government had been previously attained by the Colonies concerned. There was no instance of the establishment of a Supreme Court in Colonies which were not self-governing. India was now in a stage of transition and what she would exactly be it was difficult to predict. It was hoped that she might evolve either into a single self-governing Dominion or into a Commonwealth of self-governing federations. But until that stage was reached the cry for the establishment of a Supreme Court was premature. Moreover, it was hopeless to expect that any British Government would undertake or Parliament would pass the necessary legislation for a Supreme Court in India at present. Assuming that this difficulty was overcome and the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code were wholly repealed, the Letters Patent would still remain. Appeals direct to His Majesty-in-Council would remain. There were difficulties also as regards the cost, location and personnel. The cost of maintenance would be heavy because the Court would have to be housed with due regard to its status and for this considerable sums of money were to be sunk in building and equipment. The judges would have to be highly paid and there would be expenditure on the Ministerial establishment and Library. As regards location there were many objections to Delhi which at present was the Imperial capital only for five months in the year. As regards the personnel it would be extremely difficult to get persons with All-India experience and even eminent successful lawyers from provinces would not be attracted on any emolument which the tax payer could pay. There were cases concerning commercial law and commercial bodies in large towns in India and Burma would object to those being disposed of by the Supreme Court. As a member of Indian Bar Committee, he said, he had learnt of many difficulties standing in the way of achieving the establishment of an All-India Court. Such a Court would come one day when India attained Self-Government, but the time was not yet. (Applause, in which a large number of non-officials joined).

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan and Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, both Swarajists, also opposed the resolution pointing out that the opinion of the High Courts on this question was divided. The establishment of an All-India Court would only increase litigation and the advantages would not be commensurate with the expenditure. Mr. Yakub added that it was difficult to get in India that healthy and free atmosphere free from local prejudice as it obtained in England.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S OPPOSITION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said he also opposed Dr. Gour's resolution. (Hear, Hear.) He hoped Dr. Gour's dream would materialise before long, but till then it was premature. He feared Dr. Gour was watering the tree from the top and not at the root. The whole judicial system of the country required overhauling from top to bottom. A country where the executive and judicial functions were united, where a controversy was raging for years over racial discriminations in administrative and criminal justice, for that country to think of the establishment of a Supreme Court within its own borders was indeed a high ambition. The establishment of a Supreme Court would not promote the cause of justice so long as the executive and judicial functions remained united as they were now and racial discriminations continued. The distance between England and India was not too great (laughter and applause) for after all it must be remembered that appeals to Privy Council were restored to only by the rich class of litigants and he did not see why the poor tax-payers in India should be asked to pay for the maintenance of a Court in India to which also only the rich class of litigants would go. Proceeding Pandit Motilal said:—"I have known of cases in which the grossest injustice had occurred in Indian Courts whose decisions were reversed in the Privy Council at reasonable cost to the litigants. Appeals have been successful in the Privy Council even in small cases in which from the Munsiffs' Court right up to the High Court the litigants had lost in India and there are reports laying down most important principles of law in these cases. In my opinion whatever the inconvenience which the litigants are put to by having to go to London it is not a very high prize for the justice that is to be obtained in the Privy Council." (Applause).

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member, in opposing the resolution emphasised now the Government position as enunciated on the last occasion was strengthened by the speeches made to-day in the Assembly and how there was a wide divergence of opinion on the question. Several High Courts had considered the proposal inopportune. The merits of the Privy Council as the final Court of appeal had received full recognition in many parts of India. If it was argued that the Indian side of the Privy Council in England ought to be enlarged then something could be said on that subject; but that was not the question raised by Dr. Gour who wanted to establish a Supreme Court in India regarding which there were differences of opinion. Government agreed with the view that when in the fullness of time Dominion Status was acquired by India that would be the time for consideration of this proposition and not until then.

MR. JINNAH'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Jinnah supported the resolution of Dr. Gour in strong terms. He combated the proposition that the establishment of a Supreme Court would rob the provincial High Courts of their prestige and increase litigation. He had known of several cases in which the Privy Council had murdered Hindu Law and slaughtered Mahomedan law. He considered as absurd the arguments that a Supreme Court would be expensive and would require many judges and a big ministerial establishment. He thoroughly differed from Pandit Motilal Nehru that India must wait for a Supreme Court till Swaraj was obtained. When Sir Alexander Muddiman agreed with Pandit Motilal Nehru then indeed Pandit Motilal and his Swaraj followers must hesitate and think as to whether they were in the right and must think twice and thrice before going into the Government lobby. (Laughter and applause). Referring to the argument of difference of opinion Mr. Jinnah asked: "Does Government do a thing or not do a thing because there is difference of opinion?"

Mr. Ranga Iyar opposed the resolution. He said what India wanted now was not a Supreme Court, but supremacy in her household, that is, self-Government.

DR. GOUR'S REPLY.

Sir Hari Singh Gour in a spirited reply to the debate said it was refreshing to hear Pandit Motilal Nehru who for once had deserted Mahatma Gandhi. (Hear, Hear). Pandit Motilal Nehru said that unless they got Swaraj it was idle to talk of a Supreme Court in India. A Supreme Court in India would mean Swaraj in the legal world and India would be nearer to Swaraj than that to be established by Pandit Motilal's Round Table Conference. Dr. Gour had no patience with doctrinaire politicians who did not know how to get Swaraj.

Pandit Shyamlal:—Do you know how to get it?

Proceeding Mr. Gour said "I am glad to see that Pandit Motilal for once agreeing with Sir Henry Stanyon."

Pandit Motilal:—I have agreed with him more than once. (laughter.)

Dr. Gour:—I am glad to hear that Pandit Motilal has come to a pact with Sir Henry Stanyon in agreeing on many things. I suppose they agree because they had practised together. (laughter). I am surprised to hear that a lawyer of Sir Henry Stanyon's eminence proclaiming that His Majesty's prerogative is in danger by the establishment of a Supreme Court and saying in the same breath that there are Supreme Courts in the Major Colonies. I say the King's prerogative remains where it is even if the Supreme Court is established in India. As regards his objection that there is no suitable place in India for a Supreme Court I say there is no more suitable place than that where the Central Legislature is situated. There is no dearth of personnel for judges in the Supreme Court if one is established. Are not High Court judges men of integrity and honour? (A voice—No.) When you are asking for justice you should not think of cost and there are litigants in India who want justice to be given in India without having to go six thousand miles off and lose time and spend money and be put to great inconvenience. The attitude of my Swarajist friends is something which I cannot understand. It appears that even if Sir Alexander Muddiman were to say that he would give Swaraj to-morrow the Swarajists would go in a deputation and say, no, plea e do not give us Swaraj because we cannot manage it'. I wish Sir Alexander makes that offer. (laughter).

Pandit Motilal:—Is that why you have gone back from the Swaraj Pledge? (laughter).

Sir Hari Singh:—Yes, because times have made me wiser. (Loud laughter and continued applause).

Concluding Dr. Gour said "I claim that there is substantial body of public opinion in favour of my resolution. I say that decisions of the Privy Council as Mr. Jinnah has rightly pointed out have been far from satisfactory. I feel that those who oppose my resolution do so out of diffidence in power of themselves and of their own fellow countrymen. (Hear. Hear.)

The resolution of Dr. Gour was passed to division and lost by 15 voting for and 56 voting against it.

Moulvi Abdul Kasim had a motion on the Agenda asking that Indian refreshment rooms should be provided at principal railway stations on the E. I. Railway. He did not move it in view of the information he had obtained that Government were making a provision in the Budget for more refreshment rooms.

Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju moved a resolution that early steps should be taken for starting a well equipped military college in a suitable locality to train Indians for commissioned ranks in the Indian Army service and the necessary amount be sanctioned to start preliminary work.

Discussion on this resolution was adjourned on motion of Mr. Rangachariar to next non-official day.

Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

AXE IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

EXPERT ADVICE REQUIRED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your editorial remarks of 18th December, 1924, on the Retrenchment Axe in the Bombay Improvement Trust are so eminently just and reasonable, that it is inconceivable that they will fail to have some salutary effect on the authorities concerned. Now that you have set the ball rolling, may I request the hospitality of your columns to explain why and in what way the principles enunciated by you may be put into effect. Before doing so, it may be well, in view of the contemplated and, according to some, impending amalgamation of the Trust with the Bombay Municipality, to consider the advisability of inviting Sir M. Visweswaraya, the Municipal Retrenchment Officer, to report on the Trust Retrenchment. This step is highly desirable as it will make unnecessary any extended retrenchment if the amalgamation should fructify, as all hope it will, and as it will ensure uniformity of treatment in the matter of retrenchment of the Improvement Trust staff and the Municipal staff.

These prefatory remarks apart, the Trustees cannot do better than adopt your lines of retrenchment. In these days, the retention of old and superannuated men in the Trust service is a conscious waste of public money and this for three reasons. Old and superannuated men (without casting any aspersion on men under this category in the Trust), however willingly they may try, cannot be expected to give to the Trust their salary's worth of work; and it is most undesirable, as Government have long ago realised, to give extension of service to men over 55, especially in the case of those whose duties involve out-door work. By the employment of younger men in place of these old and superannuated men, the Trust would be getting better work in return for a smaller outlay as these younger men will draw the minimum of the grades of pay attached to the posts in contrast with the old and superannuated men, who, in addition to drawing the maximum pay of the posts, get handsome personal allowances as well. In view of these considerations the Trustees will do well to profit by your editorial remarks by refusing, on principle, to allow any more extension to their Land Manager who is over 66 and some of his Assistants who are over 55 and also to the Personal Assistant to their Chief Engineer, who is an Executive Engineer himself and who is also over 55. Whatever arguments there once may have been for extending their services beyond 55 in the past, do not hold good now, as the Trust can now boast of a phlethora of experienced and qualified officers, who are *not* old and superannuated, and as retrenchment in the Trust Establishment has to be effected.

Equal, if not more, in importance is the amalgamation of such of the Departments of the Trust as could be amalgamated. The retrenchment of the 33 men on the principle of preference, as you rightly put it, which called forth your editorial remarks, was in consequence of the curtailment of the Trust programme of works. The acquisition of lands and buildings which is dependent on the programme of works, will necessarily have to be considerably reduced. It may safely be surmised that no considerable future acquisition of lands will be necessary and that the Trustees will withdraw from acquisition cases from which they may safely withdraw in consequence of the revised programme. With future acquisition *off* his hands and with the withdrawal of a portion of the existing acquisition work, the work in the Department under the Land Manager will be considerably reduced. The number of officers who may be found superfluous by the adoption of this step may not only be reduced, but the work connected with the disposal of developed lands which is now looked after by the Estate Agent's Department may be taken, without any inconvenience, by the Land Manager's Department.

The Estate Agent's Department will thus be left with only Development work to do. The proper Chairman of the Trust when he was the Estate Agent was for a considerable time on special duty on Development work and it is understood on good authority that almost all the Development work that the Trustees would find necessary for many years to come is complete and ready. In these circumstances the abolition of this Department will cause the least disturbance to the work of the Trust as such. If in future the Trustees should find themselves in possession of land for which they may need Development plans, they may create a temporary department, or they may invite the help of any competent authority in or out of India.

In this connection, the next Department which calls for abolition is the Costs Section which is under the Chief Engineer. Whatever the usefulness of "costing" in manufacturing concerns, a special section for "costing" is quite unnecessary in a public body like the Trust. The Public Works Department of Government, by the adoption of suitable sub-heads of expenditure, is able to do what "costing" it requires without the aid of a special section, and the Improvement Trust should not make that a necessity which is found unnecessary even by Government. As it is the existence of the section merely serves the useless function of unnecessary and unwanted duplication of accounts. Whatever information this section is supposed to give, may with a little reorganisation be arranged to be given by the scheme offices themselves. There is therefore a strong case for merging this section with that of the Chief Accountant.

A second and most effective alternative grouping will be to separate the offices of the Secretary and the Chief Accountant which are held by one officer at present and make the Estate Agent, the Secretary and Estate Agent. The Estate Agent will, under this arrangement, in addition to his present work, look after the Secretarial work of the Trust which is now looked after by the Secretary and Chief Accountant.

The Costs Section may, as already suggested, be amalgamated with the Chief Accountant's Section and the Costs Superintendent may be made the Chief Accountant.

The question then arises as to what to do with the present incumbent of the office of the Secretary and Chief Accountant. The permanent incumbent of that office is on long leave preparatory to retirement, and the services of the acting incumbent who is the permanent Deputy Secretary, have been loaned by Government on foreign service conditions for a period of 3 years which terminates towards the middle of 1925. The acting incumbent therefore may be allowed to revert to his permanent Government job. This step is also desirable on economical and other considerations. The retention of an officer on Foreign Service conditions is costly to the Trust on account of the fact that pension and leave contribution have to be borne by the Trust in addition to the salary. The sending away of an officer who is on Foreign Service will not entail such a great hardship on him as sending away another who has not got another job to fall back upon. Incidentally the Trust will be freeing itself, by the adoption of this step, from all those delicate considerations involved in having as their paid Secretary and Chief Accountant (who is also their Chief Audit Officer), an officer from the Accountant-General's office which looks after the audit of Trust accounts on behalf of Government.

Having considered the question of amalgamation of Departments, the next point for consideration is the retrenchment of officers which may be necessitated by the diminution in the volume of work due to curtailment of programme of works. Before the Trustees launched their big programme of works in 1919, the Secretary and Chief Accountant whose present salary is Rs. 1,000—1,250 per month, was paid about Rs. 800 per month; and he had no assistants. Two Assistants, one Deputy Secretary and Accountant on Rs. 800—1,000 per month and one Assistant Accountant on Rs. 500—750, were appointed to cope with the increased work consequent on the Trustees' launching their large new schemes. Now that the Trustees have cut down their programme of works, the two additional posts created may be abolished. If the second alternative suggested for the grouping of Departments were adopted, then the pay of the post of the Chief Accountant will be the same as that of the Costs Superintendent which is considerable less than that of the Secretary and Chief Accountant.

There may not be more than two or three officers who will have to be sent away from the Departments of the Estate Agent and the Land Manager, if the suggestions about the superannuated men and the abolition and grouping of Departments were adopted. But the case is different with regard to the Engineering Department. The curtailment in the programme of works will require the use of the pruning axe of retrenchment pretty freely here. The number of Executive Engineers, 1st and 2nd grade, which is now 8, may conveniently be reduced to 5: and the class designated by the name of Assistant Engineers, who are intermeddling nuisances between the Overseers who do the work and the Executive Engineers who give the orders, may be scored off the schedule.

The only classes of employees who have not been considered are the clerks and menials. They may be left to the tender mercies of the powers that be, who are past masters in the art of retrenchment of those classes of employees, only taking care to protect, by public opinion, their meagre rights as far as public opinion can.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

RENT ACT BILL.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., has given notice to move the following amendments to Bill No. 1 of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act 1918 and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions No. 2) Act of 1918:—

In Section 2 of the said Bill delete the words "Used wholly or principally as a dwelling house" after the words "any premises."

In Section 6 of the said Bill delete the words "Used wholly or principally as a dwelling house" after the words "any premises."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

In the share market jutes opened somewhat quieter with little support from bulls for the speculative stocks and though rates for the hundred rupees shares were weaker there was not much pressure to sell by holders.

The following were the closing quotations:—Government securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/5; 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/12.

Cottons:—Dunbar pref 145; Kesoram ord 5/7; Kesoram pref 65.

Jutes:—Barnagore 179; Birla pref 80; Clive 4/14; Dalhousie 455; Hooghly ord 8/8; Howrah 45/8; Hukumchand ord 10/4; Hukumchand pref 75; Kankinarrah 486/8; Lansdowne 361; Lawrence 667; Nation 31/2; Presidency 8/14; Waverley 7/12.

Coals:—East India 29/8; New Kordah 8/8; New Manbhoom 45; Singaran A 5; Sudamdih 1/7; Talcher 6/10.

HAROLD LLOYD IN GREATEST COMEDY EVER PRODUCED.

"Harold Lloyd is undoubtedly the most consistent performer in the movies—a tireless young man in horn-rimmed glasses whose energy and ingenuity are on tap twelve months in the year."

That's what Bob Sherwood, motion critic of Life", had to say about the comedian who will be seen shortly at Pathe Cinema in his seven-reel Pathe comedy, "Safety Last." But after seeing the first seven-reel comedy ever produced and after having laughed from beginning to end until our sides ached, we will say more. Lloyd is dynamic in the world of laughter, and when I say "Safety Last" is the greatest comedy ever produced I am not using superlatives. Well, see it yourself!

Never was there anything funnier screened or more thrilling than Harold Lloyd's climb up the side of a twelve-story building. There's a laugh for every brick. A thrill-a-minute, laugh-a-second comedy! And, a real story with as delightful love interest furnished by Harold Lloyd and Mildred Davis as this writer has ever witnessed. The thrill scenes set the large audience in shrieks of laughter, but the scenes in the department store where Lloyd is frightened to death for fear the floor walker will find him with his fiance are also screamingly funny.

MARCONI WIRELESS.

WORLDWIDE SERVICES IN SIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A Marconi's report says that since the last general meeting the progress made in developing directional short-wave and long distance wireless has exceeded anticipations. Recent tests show that continuous day and night communication with Australia is securable. The Directors are confident that the future development in long distance wireless will be mainly along the lines of the Marconi's system. Agreements have been reached with the Governments of Britain, India, Australia, Canada and South Africa to install and operate the beam system. The work will begin by the end of February. Stations are being erected at Bodmin and Bridgewater for communicating with Canada and South Africa. Post office is engaged in consultation with the Marconi representatives for securing sites for stations to communicate with India and Australia.

The Marconi's after referring to the position in Dominions and India says that the scheme of the Empire wireless chain is now within sight of early completion. The Company is now discussing with post office the terms of license to erect work stations to communicate with the continent and foreign countries outside Europe. Thus the establishment of a world-wide net-work of wireless services is within sight. To finance this great programme of the Empire and foreign services half a million new pound shares are being offered to shareholders at 27 shillings six pence per share.—Reuter.

VITALITY IN BOMBAY ART.

(Continued from page 6.)

He equally admired the "himru" and "mushru" fabrics. He believes that a central museum at Delhi would ensure the success of the ideas indicated by the *Prize de Delhi*.

Indian Architecture.

He was glad to hear of the practical efforts made in this city to explore the possibilities of Indian architecture as an artistic means for expressing the modern needs of India.

The soldier and now the sage with the wider outlook, conscious of his responsibilities and anxious for the future, uttered his replies, threw out his suggestions and expressed his conclusions in a tone modulated, it seemed, with the feeling that any anticipations about a subject of such vast magnitude as art must necessarily be incomplete. The feeling is legitimate. And, the implied modesty in that of the warrior-statesman who has worked and fought in the past for the future that is now the present and is now working in the present that will some day be the future. It is a pity that the time at his disposal was too limited to obtain for him public appreciation of his services for Indian art. The tribute may be inarticulate but not absent.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN U. S.

Feb. 12.

The following information on the current economic conditions in the United States has just been received by cable by the office of the United States Trade Commissioner, Rooms 5 and 6, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay:

"Total exports from the United States during December, 1924, were $444,850,000; imports $323,562,000. Total exports from the United States for the year 1924 were $4,590,000,000; imports $3,611,000,000. American international trade was 15 per cent above the pre-war level, while world trade is 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. below normal.

Total exports from the United States to India for the year 1924 were $21,000,000; imports $103,2.6,000. Exports to India, December, 1924, $3,724,000; imports from India $12,174,000. Included in the principal exports from the United States to India were tinned milk 11,000 pounds; tinned fish 83,000 pounds; tinned fruit 11,000 pounds; dyes 51,000 pounds; iorn and steel $234,000; machinery $337,000; [illegible] Exports to Ceylon were [illegible] pounds, [illegible] pounds. The exports to Ceylon were valued at $2,000,000. The exports to Ceylon for the year were $2,000,000. The principal imports from Ceylon were: Rubber 1,000,000 pounds; coconut oil 1,000,000 pounds. Exports to Australia this year to Ceylon were 50—year's total 900.

The usual trade inactivity following holidays is apparent, and wholesale orders indicate neglected stocks. The anticipated trade recovery is disappointing, but the active Western trade is encouraging. The steady appreciation of the British pound sterling and the settlement of German reparations is reacting favourably on business, and the textile mill situation is somewhat improved, although the anticipated cotton goods trade revival is disappointing. European demand for cotton continues. December cotton consumption was 652,000 bales, imports 1,000 bales, and exports 1,000,000. Cotton exports for the season have totalled 4,685,000 bales as compared with 5,800,000 bales in the previous year. Active cotton spinning in December were 5,000,000 spindles. Crop conditions are generally favourable except in Texas where drouth is retarding cotton crop preparations. Airplane spraying of cotton seeds to fight boll weevil is being investigated. High grain prices are hitting the South hard, and increased grain acreage is contemplated.

Wheat market is active, having passed the two dollar mark. Increased Argentine wheat prices have increased European demand for American wheat.

"Money rates are fluctuating, with an upward tendency apparent, and the stock market is bullish.

Steel production is increasing, with the larger mills averaging 85 per cent. of capacity. Chicago reports 95 per cent. of its pig iron mills operating at 75 per cent. of capacity. It is estimated that the United States will require 40,000,000 tons of steel during the current year, and the estimated consumption last year was 3,550,000 tons.

Bank clearings during 1924 aggregated $445,000,000,000, a 10 per cent. increase over 1923. Exports of gold during 1924 were $60,600,000 and of silver $110,000,000. Imports of gold were $319,700,000, and of silver $75,000,000. Capital flotation in 1924 increased 20 per cent., and commercial failures decreased. It is alleged that cotton merchandising practices are illegal, and national remedial legislation is requested. An oil conservation board is investigating petroleum production. The President is urging the enactment of laws permanently regulating co-operative marketing instead of emergency agricultural legislation. The rubber market is fluctuating, and the hide markets are active."

NAGPUR NOTES.

RAT CAMPAIGN.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 12.

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler had a number of engagements after his installation as Governor of the Central Provinces. He takes a special interest in all educational movements. He spent most of the last week in visiting important educational institutions in Nagpur. It is understood that besides the Government grant of a lac of rupees budgetted for the building of the University, another lac will be forthcoming from the Government for erecting a hostel for post-graduate students, subject to the sanction of the Legislative Council.

The local Arya Samajists and other admirers of Swami Dayanand, the spiritual founder of Indian nationalism, the pioneer of present Indian awakening, the great seer, scholar and reformer, who laid his life for the revival of ancient Aryan civilization, vedic dharma and for the amelioration of Hindi society celebrated the Centenary of Maharshi Dayanand, from the 3rd February to 9th February, 1925. Meetings were held at different places and the speakers including Swami Satyadeo, Pandit Pannalal Vyas of Khamgaon and Mahatma Bhagwandin spoke of his great social work in India.

In spite of all the precautionary measures taken by the Municipality and the people of the city to prevent an outbreak of plague, the epidemic has begun in the city. Elaborate precautions are being taken to prevent the disease from spreading. A rat week is being observed from the 7th to the 15th February 1925, with a view to catch rats in each household throughout the city. Lantern lectures and street lectures have been arranged. It is hoped that the public will co-operate with the Municipality in preventing the disease.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Red Cross Society, Nagpur, National Baby Week is being celebrated in these provinces. The response is so far most encouraging and prompt and no less than 35 towns have enlisted to join this movement. A good co-operation between the officials and non-officials was witnessed. Special prizes are being awarded for the babies of the depressed classes.

INDORE NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 12.

After the Bombay outrage the great change that I mark is the arrangement for the protection of the Maharaja Holkar. Whenever His Highness goes outside I find armed police on both the sides of the road. The street is cleared off. Nobody dare walk on the street when His Highness passes by. The news of Mr. Gulam Mohmad's removal from the Inspector-Generalship was received with great satisfaction.

All the seven arrested persons have been taken to Bombay. There was great sensation when the news of the arrest of Mr. Phanse, the Adjutant-General was heard.

I suppose that Sir Siva Swamy has left for Delhi. His appointment as the State Legal Adviser is also a topic of great discussion. I share the views of the people here that Sir Siva Swamy may have been of great help in settling some foreign questions relating to the Political Department of the Government of India but so far the State administration is concerned it went on from bad to worse.

HEALTH WORKERS' CONFERENCE AT AEMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

One of the functions in connection with the Baby Week celebrations in Ahmedabad was a Health Workers' Conference. It was held on the 12th inst. at the Doshi Nagar Vadi. The object of the Conference was to gather the sense of social workers on some of the live problems of immediate interest and hence although every subject was thrown open for discussion no resolutions were passed. The subjects discussed were three in number: (1) Causes of Race Degeneration and their Remedies. (2) The Dai Problem, and (3) The Milk Problem. The main speakers on these subjects respectively were: Prof. Asana of the Gujarat College, Dr. Solomon and Miss Medora, and Capt. Shah. Prof. Asana's contention was that as there was always a possibility of the race outliving its capacity for comfortable sustenance in view of the operation of the elementary biological law, viz that there is a tendency in human nature to multiply at a rate higher than the produce of wealth, and that as this only means misery for innumerable individuals, the only way to remedy this social misery was to practise birth-control. This contention of Prof. Asana, however, was strongly disputed when the subject was thrown open for discussion, one of the standpoints of the opposition being that the passion for birth-control even if it brought a certain relief to individuals, was likely to become, at a certain stage, injurious to the safe preservation of Society, and the sense of the meeting was that we should not go in for it. On the problem of "Dais," the contention of the initiators of the discussion as well as the sense of the Conference was that as more than ninety per cent. of the population go in for untrained 'Dais' for maternity purposes, the practical way of dealing with the question of providing more scientific assistance to prospective mothers at this most critical period of their lives would be to encourage the 'Dais' to acquire a scientific knowledge of the elements of their profession. As regards the problem of milk supply, the sense of the Conference was that unless the Municipality undertook the milk supply of the city or encouraged select private companies to do it, people could not be saved from being served with adulterated and impure milk. The Conference was fairly well-attended and considerable enthusiasm was aroused by its proceedings.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen accompanied by Mr. E. C. Smith, Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. Balfour and Major D. P. Johnstone Surgeon, left Madras by special train on Tuesday night on tour in Chettinad (Ramnad District). His Excellency and the party will return to Madras on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Governor of Bihar returned to Patna on Tuesday, from his tour.

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ALLEGED STONING TO DEATH

PROTEST OF HEAD OF AHMADIYYA COMMUNITY.

Mirza Mahmud Ahmud, Kalifatal Mahir, head of the Ahmadiyya Community, Qadian, Batala, wires as under:—

The wound caused by the execution of Maulvi Niamatullah Ahmadi at Kabul had not healed when there comes the news that on February 10th two more Ahmadi shopkeepers have been ruthlessly stoned to death for no other offence than that of being Ahmadis. I assure the Afghan Government that these treatment of their can never, God willing, make us swerve from the path of truth. Persecution has never been successful against sincerity and faith, and so it must fail now. Every true Ahmadi is ready to lay down his life for the establishment of truth and freedom of conscience, and I confidently believe that every one of my followers will willingly sacrifice his life rather than betray his conscience for a moment. These actions of the Kabul Government do not fill me with fear. They rather fill me with pleasure because though those who have been stoned to death were my spiritual sons and as such their death is more painful to me than the death of my children in flesh, yet my heart is filled with pride when I see how the spiritual magnetism of the holy founder of the Ahmadiyya movement has wrought a change in them so that while sons of the world persecute and kill them, they find pleasure and satisfaction in laying down their lives for the sake of liberty.

I take this oportunity of appealing through your paper to all lovers of peace, and to all those who desire to see moral reformation in the world, and to all advocates of liberty of conscience, that they should strongly protest against this action of the Afghan Government, and thereby save from destruction that precious boon of liberty of conscience which the world has achieved after centuries of gallant sacrifices.

NEW UNIVERSITY IN S. INDIA.

KUMBHAKONAM'S SUGGESTION.

MADRAS, Feb 17.

Sir A. P. Patro, Minister for education and public works received an address at Kumbakonam suggesting the formation of new universities in Southern India. Various proposals were discussed and the minister after reviewing the conditions established by the new University Act of 1923 as a federal form of university, said that it was intended in the course of time to develop new university centres facilitating the formation of separate universities so that the federal university may assume its complete form and other centres have universities suitable to the culture and civilisation of particular areas. A Bill for the formation of the Andhra University was under consideration and would be introduced in the legislative council when the details were worked out. He then dwelt on the condition of provincial finance and pointed out that the current year's budget was likely to show a deficit of one crore of rupees. There were urgent and pressing demands all round for expansion of education, improvement of public health, development of industries, etc. and the problem was complicated owing to the deplorable state of their finances. The only solution lay in the release of the provincial contribution. He therefore strongly appealed to the Madras representatives on the Legislative Assembly to stand firmly on the release of provincial contributions in reference to the removal of excise duties so that this Government might be in a position to fulfil its responsibilities in the directions indicated above. —A. P.

SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

A Hyderalad (Sind) correspondent writes:—

At the invitation of Dr. A. M. Ahmad, the retiring Secretary of the Sind Muslim League, about 40 Mussalmans of different shades of opinion gathered together on Tuesday, the 10th inst. at the residence of Mr. Noor Mahomed, M.L.C., at Hyderabad Sind, when Dr. Shaikh Nur Muhammad, M. B. B. S., was elected to the Chair. At the outset Mr. Mahomed Khan gave a short history of the Sind Muslim League and he, Saikh Abdul Majid, Kazi Abdur Rahman and several others made speeches showing the necessity of reviving the Sind Muslim League.

The following three resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Sind Muslim League be revived.

(2) That the programme of work before the Sind Muslim League be as follows:—

1. To ascertain the opinion of Sind Mussalmans with regard to the question of separate electorates.

2. To determine the position of Mussalmans with regard to their share in Services and representation on Councils and on various Local Bodies.

3. To decide whether to separate the Province of Sind as a separate Administrative Unit on linguistic basis.

4. To ascertain the opinion of Sind Mussalmans with regard to the contemplated Reforms in the Government of India.

5. To improve the economic condition of agriculturists and other Mussalmans.

6. To do any other necessary work.

(3) That a Provincial Committee, consisting of the 25 Members (named) is appointed to carry on the work of the Sind Muslim League, to enrol Members of the League and arrange for the holding of Special Sessions of the Sind Provincial Muslim League within three months.—

INFLOW OF CAPITAL.

BURMA CHAMBER'S ANNUAL MEETING

RANGOON Feb. 17.

At the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce held to-day Sir Alexander Anderson, Chairman, delivered a long speech directing attention mainly to economic matters. Referring to the inflow of capital and the right to existance of that which has already established itself, he expressed his thanks to the Governor for his remarks on the subject in his last Durbar speech and welcomed the official enquiry now being held by the External Capital Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Basil Blackett. He said that among the facts which required to be made clear for all to understand was that it was certain that life of India and Burma could not proceed at all without vast supplies of capital and credit and that indigenous supplies forthcoming were a more fraction of what was needed. There was a tendency in India to assume that credit was a commodity which could be raised and disposed of at will by anybody but it was not so. He hoped that Sir Basil's Committee would shortly issue an exhaustive and authoritative report which would dispel the illusion which had found currency. For there had already been a demonstration that India's credit had suffered. He instanced the Rangoon Port which had for this reason to postpone works of urgent importance. Tracing the origin of Sir Basil's Committee he referred to the debates in the Assembly on the Steel Protection Bill which became an Act and from the operation of which Burma was not exempted in spite of protests. He criticised the silence of the Government of India on the proposal urged by them that in order to alleviate injustice done to Burma, she should at least be given an amount of her own collections of protective duty. Referring to the claim of cement industry for protection he said that they had said that assistance if given should be in the form of bounties or that Burma should be exempted from protective tariff. Referring to the subject of protection he said that it was reassuring to read the opinion expressed by the Viceroy at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The speaker considered that protection was no longer regarded as a penances for general application but a much more practical view was being taken. This frame of mind would be greatly needed when further consideration was given for instance to the question of establishment by State aid of industrial mercantile marine—a danger which was still hanging over them.

INDIAN LABOUR IN BURMA

Turning to the question of labour he said that Burma had for long been relying on immigrant labour and it had now been suggested that such a whole sale employment of Indian labour was detrimental to Burmese interests. He said that so long as Indian labour filled a proved want it was beneficial to Burma because otherwise many milling and factory industries would have come to a standtill. In this connection he was surprised at the proposal for the terminal tax on all passengers entering the country and hoped that the proposal would receive an early burial. He then touched upon trade union Legislation and hoped that in such a legislation prominence would be given to ensuring that trade agitation and use of intimidation were made unhealthy.—A.P.

"CORDOVA OF THE EAST."

SIR W. MARRIS AT ALIGARH.

ALIGARH, Feb. 16.

The Aligarh Exhibition famous all over India derived additional importance this year owing to the presence of Sir William Marris who was for many years the Collector of Aligarh and enjoyed unbounded popularity. The public institutions and "raises" of the station seemed to vie with each other in showing their warm regard for him. His Excellency has always evinced an abiding interest in the Muslim University and he received a most enthusiastic welcome on visiting it.

ADDRESS TO SIR WILLIAM MARRIS.

Nawab Sadryar Jung Bahadur Moulvi Mahomed Habibur Rahman Khan having obtained the permission Sahabzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Vice-Chancellor read a long and interesting address. It premised by saying that the fact that a scholar of His Excellency's eminence and distinction should be at the head of the provincial Government was in itself a source of great satisfaction and encouragement to every educational institution in the Province. After enumerating the needs of the University which the members of the Court considered it their duty to place before His Excellency as their rector as well as the head of the provincial Government and through him before the Legislative Council and the public of this province upon whose sympathy and support "they feel they have some claim."

CARDOVA OF THE EAST.

The address said:—"The present is a critical stage in the life of an institution when is designed—the Court hope—destined to become the Cardova of the East and to spread enlightenment and culture not only in this Province but throughout the Country."

His Excellency's sympathetic and scholarly speech in reply was warmly received by the distinguished gathering which had assembled on the occasion. His Excellency said it afforded him great pleasure to be present here and he recognised among the members of the Court many personal friends. The Late Sir Syed Ahmed saw with a remarkably clear vision the requirements of his community. He visited Oxford and Cambridge and selected for the services of the College that great educationist Mr. Theodore Beck. After discussing the various points raised in the address His Excellency amid deafening cheers announced a donation from himself of Rs. 500 to the University.—A. P.

SWAMI DYANANDA.

THE RISHI-REFORMER.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The social reform movement in India owes much to Swami Dayananda. Even before him almost all social problems were pressed on the attention of the public, and the solution suggested was the same that Rishi Dayananda proposed when he came. But the impetus which the whole movement derived from his inspiration has been unique. In those provinces, especially where the Arya Samaj is a living force, social evils, if not totally extirpated, have lost a great deal of their virulence. Infant widows are almost unknown in the Punjab. The age of marriageability has been considerably raised In the case of girls, the success in postponing the period of their marriage has been phenomenal, so that the problem that faces their parents to-day is in finding suitable matches for them. Female education has correspondingly progressed. The Arya Samaj has opened besides the Kanya Mahavidyalaya at Jullundhar a Gurukula for girls at Delhi. The removal of untouchability too, which to-day is a plank in the platform of every social and political movement was initiated by the Arya Samajists first in Baroda and later in the Punjab. The barriers which at the outset were literally formidable have in the latter province been all but overcome. In the matter of education the Arya Samaj has done pioneer work, both in spreading broadcast literary and higher learning and in placing by means of its Gurukulas the ideal of education on national lines before the country. The idea of giving a national language to the whole country began with Rishi Dayananda. In the Punjab the caste problem nowhere embarrasses the reformer. Room for improvement there is under each of the above heads, but to form a correct estimate of the results so far achieved, one has to study the condition of other provinces in the same respects.

A great part of the credit for such phenomenal success in this province may of course be due to the predecessors of Rishi Dayananda who by their propaganda had made his work easier. But even in other provinces social reform movement had not been without its advocates. The special enthusiasm which characterises the Arya Samajist in every part of his activities is undoubtedly due to the mighty personality of the Founder of the Vedic Church. What distinguishes Dayananda from other reformers in his almost mathematical definiteness as to what he wanted to attain. His injunctions are characterised by the exactitude of law codes. He does not leave the appointment of the age of marriageability to the progressive instinct of the society. He has no vague notions of the possibilities of educated females. In the matter of caste he is not simply destructive. For every sphere of social life he has cut and dried schemes. The hour, when it comes of their practical application, may perhaps make changes in some of his plans necessary. What they at present achieve is their imparting to the Arya Samajist a zeal which is inherent in every definite ideal. Dayananda, again, links social reform with religion. He bases his schemes on scriptures. This gives them a sacred character, so that instead of being repugnant to the religious Hindu nature, they become, when understood, readily acceptable, and when once accepted, stick like all religious creeds.

People may differ as regards this detail or that of the programme of reform of the Arya Samaj, but for the vision of the Rishi, and the huge impetus which his dynamic personality has imparted to the whole movement, none will grudge him his meed of praise and sincere gratitude. And when it comes to practically working out the social programme, the methods of the Rishi, his exactness and the religious colouring he gives to everything he adumbrates, may be found of no little benefit to the social reformer.

On the day of the first centenary of his birth let all those who have the cause of social reform at heart join in celebrating the memory of the Rishi-Reformer, whose life and message have literally reformed the country, and may, as the movement progresses, proceed to reform the state of society in other countries of the world. Mr. C. F. Andrews is sanguine they will. I, too, in my humility, may be allowed to be similarly sanguine. Chamupati.

A CRICKET LAW POINT.

SEQUEL TO LAST QUADRANGULAR CONTEST INCIDENT.

The following correspondence regarding the additions made to the rule No. 20 was forwarded to the Marylebone Cricket Club for their opinion and ruling which together with the reply, received has for the guidance of the interested cricketers, been given below *in extenso*.

19th December, 1924.

To,
F. E. Lacey Esq.,
Secretary, M. C. C.,
London.

Dear Sir,—The new addition to the Notes on Law 20 has not been properly understood here, and it looks as if the language is not sufficient to cover up all cases, which are likely to arise under this head; and as a case under this rule occured in the recent Quadrangular Matches at Bombay in which the umpire's decision is contested in papers, as well as by cricketers, I shall be obliged if you will enlighten me on the following point.

The batsman, in one of our Quadrangular Matches played the ball, and the ball after having struck the batsman's leg, was seen to touch the wickets. A ball was thereafter found to be displaced on, but not struck off from the top of the wickets. It had fallen the groove and was resting on the brass surface surrounding it. Apart from the difficulty of judging what caused the ball to move from the groove, (the impact may be a strong wind current or a stump playing loose in its block hole etc) the bails were still on the top of the stumps, and as no part of them was struck off from the top of the wickets, the decision ought to be, "Not Out." The umpire in this case however, declared the batsman to be out. Is the umpire's judgment right or wrong?

Yours faithfully,
P. N. POLISHWALLA,
Lord's Cricket Ground
London, N. W. 8.
9th January, 1925.

To,
P. N. Polishwalla, Esq.,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, I send you the enclosed copy of an M. C. C. ruling in a case that occurred last summer which will, I think, make the position clear to you.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) F. E. LACEY,
Sec., M. C. C.

"The attention of M. C. C. has been called to a case at the Oval where the wicket was struck but the bail did not fall to the ground and as the Press reports differ, the umpires were requested to give an exact description of the position of the bail. Their reports agree that they gave the batsman out because they say the bail was removed from "the groove" and therefore, in accordance with an "instruction" of 1923, they gave the batsman out.

They have misinterpreted the instruction which is as follows:—"The striker would be out under this Law if any part of either bail is "struck off" (see Law 20) the top of the wicket."

Law 20 uses the words "struck off" and M. C. C. in their ruling have held those words as meaning "struck off" the top of the stump and no mention is made of "the groove." The description of both umpires as to the position of the bail is that no part of the bail, though out of "the groove," was off the "top of the stump." The "top of the stump," of course, includes not only the groove but the space on either side of it. The umpires were, therefore, wrong in giving the batsman out."

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

KARACHI, Feb. 16.

The sixth hearing of the case in which Madan Theatres Limited have charged Mr. George Stewart ex-manager of the Palace Theatre, Karachi, under section 408 Indian Penal Code with alleged criminal misappropriation of Company's funds was resumed on Saturday before Mr. S. M. Talati, additional City Magistrate of Karachi. The complainant Mr. S. J. Madan was cross-examined by counsel for the accused for five hours continuously. In the course of the evidence the complainant alleged that an incorrect statement was submitted by the accused to the Court at the previous hearing. Various exhibits were produced in Court by the complainant in support of the statement. Mr. Pattabhi appears for the accused and Messrs Lobo and Mutiram for the complainant.

The next hearing has been fixed for February 23.—A. P.

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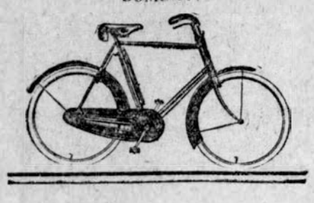

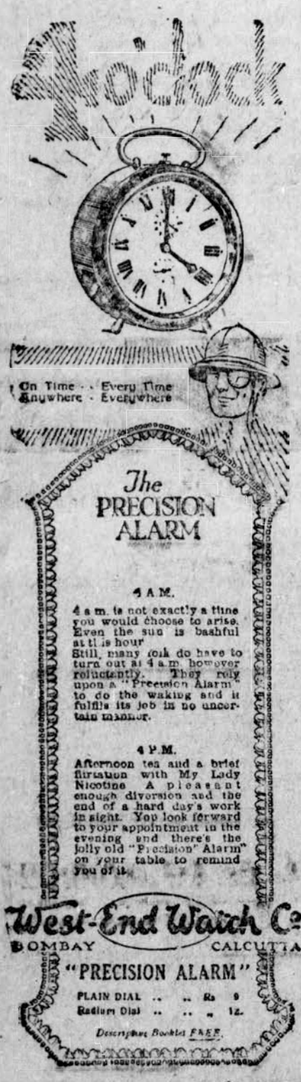
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SOLDIERS KILL CHOWKIDAR.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. '6.

At Allahabad High Court to-day before Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chief Justice, and a jury commenced the trial of Gunners Young, Richards, Jay and Singleton of the 70th Field Battery, Royal Artillery stationed at Nowgong who were committed by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand to sessions for housebreaking and causing death under Section 460 of I.P.C. The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Lalitmohan Banerji appeared for the Crown and Mr. Lagate for the accused. Following facts appeared from the deposition of Sub-Inspector Abdul Wahab who was the first witness. He said that he investigated the case. On the morning of the 17th on receiving information he proceeded to the shop of Puttulal and Sons, British Infantry Bazar, Nowgong and found the door broken and the property lying about in disorder. The dead body of the Chowkidar was lying fifty paces away with face downward. His mouth and nose were tied up. His hands were also tied behind back and his legs at the ankles. The deceased had an injury on the forehead and blood oozed from his mouth and nose. His face was wrapped up in sackcloth and a sheet. The Sub-Inspector was informed that some British soldiers had been seen about the premises the night before and noises of something breaking had been heard. Witness was told that a party of soldiers were leaving for England and had gone to Harpalpur Station where witness proceeded and searched the kit of several soldiers and recovered certain articles of clothing and other things. Later on witness went on to Deolali and made another search and found certain articles he believed were proceeds of burglarly and got Young and Richards arrested. On witness' return to Nowgong he got the other two accused arrested. As a result of further enquiry and statement made by the accused he recovered more property some from a place pointed out by the accused. The stolen articles were shirts, clothing, soap, tooth brush, etc. One of the accused pointed out the place where the booty was shared.

The manager of the shop examined said that deceased was his Chowkidar and he identified the articles recovered. Captain Tweedie, Adjutant Deolali Camp stated that Gunner Young after the search said he wanted to turn King's Evidence and made statements which witness took down. Richards also made a statement. Cross-examined witness said that Sub-Inspector and a European police official were present when the first statement of Young was taken. An Indian Sub-Inspector of Deolali was present when the other statements were taken, but not the Sub-Inspector of Nowgong.

After some more witnesses were examined, statements made by the accused were read. Defence Counsel objected to the statement not made before Lower Court as inadmissible evidence. The Chief Justice held them admissible as they were read again before the committing magistrate. In one of the statements Gunner Young gave the story of the crime. Young related how they had been drinking that night and then went to the shop with an iron bar. They found the Chowkidar lying in front of the door asleep. Jay hit the Chowkidar and Singleton hit him with an iron bar on the head. They carried the man away, took his pagri and tied him as already described. The accused then got into the shop and burgled it and shared the stuff. Statements by the other accused confessing the crime were also read.

The Chief Justice called up the accused and asked them whether they would like to say anything. None of the accused offered to say anything. The Jury after a short retirement unanimously found all the four accused guilty of house breaking and of causing death. Young and Richards were each sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. Jay was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment as his part in the offence was greater and Singleton who hit the deceased with an iron bar was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

MYSORE EDUCATION REPORT.

BANGALORE, Feb. 16.

The administration report of the education department of Mysore for the year ending 30th June 1924, has been issued. It says that the number of educational institutions rose from 8,792 to 9,064 and their strength from 287,794 to 303,092. The proportion of pupils to the total population of the State is 1 in 19 as against 1 in 20 in the last year. The total expenditure on education, excluding university education, rose from Rs. 43.04 lakhs to 44.58 lakhs and the average cost of education per head of population is 12 annas.—A. P.

ALLIANCE BANK FRAUD CASE.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Stuart was engaged last week in hearing appeals in the Alliance Bank fraud case in which three persons, residents of Chandernagore, were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad and sentenced to terms of imprisonment from six months to four years for swindling the Bank of large sums of money by means of forged documents. Mr. Indubhusan Banerji and Mr. Pramtha Nath Ganguli appeared for accused Dhiraj Chander Pal; Mr. Ross Alston and Mr. Sailonath Mukerjee for Hirday Bhusan Ghose. Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following advertisement appeared in the January 1925 issue of the "Journal of the Institute of Bankers" of London:—

'The Imperial Bank of India requires candidates for employment on its Eastern Staff. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 25, must be of good birth and appearance and have had a Public School or Secondary School education; they must also have had at least three years' banking experience in a well-known British Bank,' etc.

Had the matter not been a serious one, one might have been tempted to laugh at the absurdity of the idea that a man with no better qualifications than a certain age, birth, appearance, an ordinary education, and a smattering of banking knowledge gained in three years' experience in a well-known British Bank was asked to offer himself to be an *officer* of the Imperial Bank of India—yes! The Imperial Bank of India!

One may be excused for asking why a man a day younger than 25 or a week or for that matter ten years older than 25 should be considered ineligible for the vacancies in the Imperial Bank? One may be excused for asking how birth or appearance qualifies a man for a position of responsibility on the Staff of the Imperial Bank, what there is in an education at a secondary school or, for that matter, a public school that qualifies a man after three years' experience in a well-known British bank (very possibly as a licker of stamps) for employment to an officer of the Imperial Bank of India?

Recent events—particularly the Madras case—convince us that the methods by which the Imperial Bank recruit their staff of officers are, to say the least, faulty. This is one reason that impels one to draw the attention of the public to this matter. The other is a question of justice, and with this I propose to deal first.

In the course of his Annual Address as President of the Institute of Bankers, delivered on the 25th Feb. 1920 Mr. Walter Leaf discussed the question of recruiting men of education for the higher posts in the English Banks. In the course of his speech he said:—

"In the first place we must consider the claims of our existing staffs. There must be free promotion from the ranks; that is where we must look for our main supply of future managers."—

a very reasonable view, one which was then endorsed by the opinions of those present, and which has never been disputed since.

Why should not the same policy be followed in India? If the post of an officer has fallen vacant why should not one of the senior members of the clerical staff be promoted to it? He is surely more fitted by experience to deal with the business than an irresponsible youngster from England who does not understand his work—much less the people and their methods, and whose only interests are his pay and club.

If the Imperial Bank of India cannot produce men capable of taking charge of departments, it is surely a poor show. This, one cannot believe for a moment, as there are in all walks of life men of ambition.

Assuming however that this is the case, there are in India thousands who are better qualified to fill these vacancies: not men who have merely a secondary school education, but men who have gone through a university; men, if you will whom the Institute of Bankers of London have considered good enough for their certificate; and it is not just that their claims should be passed over in favour of unqualified men.

It must further be borne in mind that the Imperial Bank of India is the custodian, in India, of our cash and our credit and that as such it behoves them to see that their staff is the best obtainable. This does not appear to be their ambition when they are prepared to engage in responsible positions men who know very little, if anything, about banking: men who know nothing of the local language and are not likely to remedy their banking: men who know nothing of the local local conditions. The public through their representatives in the legislatures and the shareholders at the annual meetings must each in their own interests see that things are speedily remedied.—Yours etc.

INDIAN.

BABY WEEK IN BHAVNAGAR.

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 17.

Baby Week is being celebrated in Bhavnagar in a grand scale in Victor Square. Yesterday the Maharaja Saheb opened in the presence of the elite of the city an exhibition organised by a committee of citizens and doctors presided over by Dr. Phirojshaw Motiwala. An unusually large number of ladies and gentlemen was present and took keen interest in the various exhibits and in magic lantern shows. Dr. Phirojshaw having requested the Maharaja to declare the Exhibition open speeches were made by Mr. Vithalray and Mr. Vakil Dolatray. The young Maharaja seemed much pleased by all he saw. The exhibition having been declared open Sir Prabhashankar suitably acknowledged the hearty co-operation of the peoples' leaders with the officials in the movement.—A.P.

GOKHALE HALL.

POONA CITY, Feb 17.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Gokhale Hall which was to be performed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on February 19th has been unavoidably postponed. It will be performed by him towards the close of the next month or early in April.—A. P.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR YOUTHS.

DR. MOONJE'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

Dr. Moonje leader of the Swaraj Party in the C. P. Legislative Council who is at Akola at present in a statement to the Press says he does not anticipate difficulty about electing the Council President. Regarding the acceptance of ministership or otherwise instructions are awaited from the Head Office. He has given notice of moving two resolutions in the Council; one for the appointment of a committee with non-official majority to make rules under the Arms Act to offer facilities for the establishment of shooting clubs in connection with schools and colleges for reviving the martial spirits of province and enabling it to take its proper share in the defence of India from external aggressions and internal upheavals. The second resolution asks for the appointment of an advisory board of the five Commissioners of the five Divisions of the province and six elected members for advising the Governor in making selections for filling up honorary magistrateships. Dr. Moonje proposes further to introduce a Bill in this session amending the High School Education Act so as to prescribe a course of training in military drill and shooting for two months every year for the two years preceding the date fixed for the commencement of the final examinations for granting of diplomas and certificates and to require every male student to produce a certificate of having undergone such a course of training before he shall be allowed to appear for the final examinations. In a statement of objects and reasons of the Bill Dr. Moonje says that the object is to make a beginning in providing avenues for preliminary training on general basis to the youths of the province so that the province may be able to supply its quota of well trained, able bodied young men of education in the Indianisation of the Indian Army. Indians are aspiring to attain Swaraj at no distant date and they know they cannot attain it until they are well trained militarily to defend Swaraj when attained. This object cannot be achieved until the whole Indian Army and the military department is fully Indianised. Dr. Moonje further says that the Government of India too cannot long defer satisfying these legitimate and noble aspirations of the people.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 16.

The Maharaja of Burdwan and Dr. Hyder have already left for Lucknow but the remaining members examined to-day Sir Bijin Krishna Bose in the Council Chambers. In reply to the President Sir Charles Todhunter, Sir B. K. Bose said that Land Revenue in Central Provinces was not heavy and there was no grievance against settlement departments. Landholders sub-let their land on account of the rise in cotton price. Subletting, he said, was bad and should be put a stop to.

In reply to Dr. Paranjpee witness strongly protested against any increment of taxes on agriculturists on political grounds because political agitators and Congress people would make it a grievance if agriculturists were taxed and in addition to the above reason their capacity was not sufficient to bear any more taxes.

In reply to Sir Charles Todhunter, witness said that agitation for a permanent settlement in the C. P. had ceased and he would favour a fair long-term settlement and further he added that Councils would in the course of time have to increase the present taxes if they wanted to make improvements in the nation building departments of the country. But at present there was no chance to prepare public opinion for more taxes. Witness would favour increase in court fees because litigants would not mind it. He would not favour abolition of excise duty because people would become more intemperate and also he would not favour reduction of liquor shops because reduction of liquor shops would not make people temperate but they would resort to illicit distillation. Poor low class people must have some amusement after a day's hard work and labour. None could stop drink and if it was stopped capacity of the poor people would not be increased for more taxes. If tobacco was slightly taxed, it would bring tremendous additional revenue because every man and even some women took tobacco in some shape of other.

Replying to Dr. Paranjpee witness said that the present rate of salt tax was not much resented. Substitute of salt tax for tobacco would never be advisable because salt was a necessity and tobacco was a luxury. Continuing witness said that if the administrative difficulties were overcome succession duty would be a legitimate tax. In his opinion it would not be advisable nor feasible to impose tax on marriages. Probably it would be possible in the Mahomedan community but in the Hindu community it would create tremendous opposition. He would favour terminal tax for octroi. Patent medicine was not at present taxed but if it were taxed in the future it would not add much to the present revenue.

Another witness Mr. Gawai, M. L.C. representing the depressed classes did not turn up.

The Committee left for Lucknow.—A.P.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES.

Members of the Teachers' Association wire as under from Kharepatan:—

"Members humbly and urgently request Bombay Legislative Councillors to disapprove of the proposal for attendance allowance of primary school-masters. All Primary Teachers' Associations should forward telegrams to Government about disapproval of attendance allowance being uninterested, declared by Shikshak Sangh and public [illegible]

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

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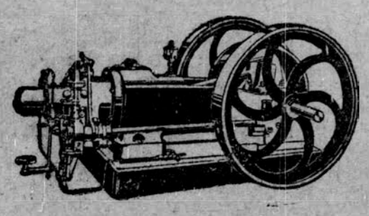

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